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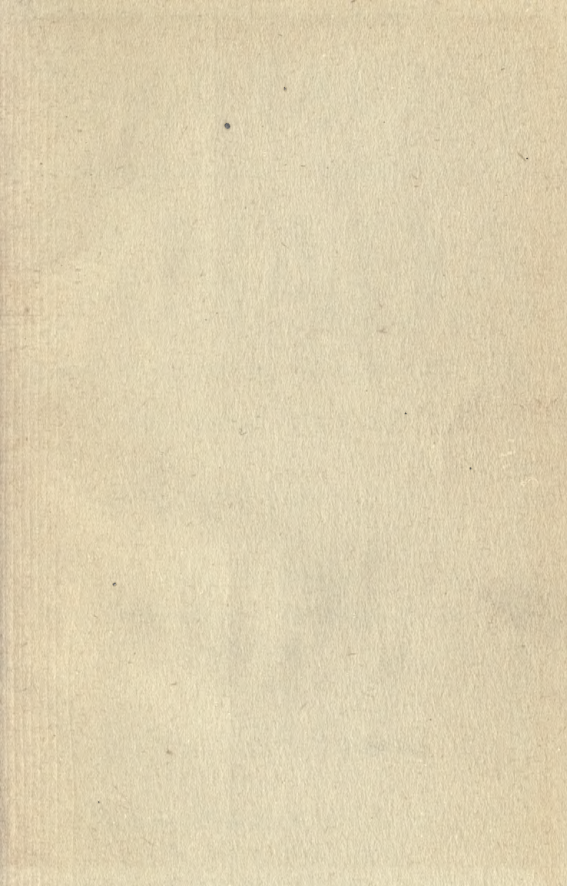
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"Sing me a song of the great Dominion!
Soul-felt words for a patriot's ear!
Ring out boldly the well-turned measure,
Voicing your notes that the world may hear;
Here is no starevling—Heaven forsaken—
Shrinking aside where the nations throng;
Proud as the proudest moves she among them—
Worthy is she of a noble song.

* * * *

"Sing me the worth of each Canadian—
Roamer in wilderness, toiler in town—
Search earth over you'll find none stauncher,
Whether his hands be white or brown;
Come of a right good stock to start with,
Best of the world's blood in each vein;
Lords of ourselves, and slaves to no one,
For us or from us, you'll find we're—men!"

WATCH CANADA GROW.

Canada is coming to her own.

Daughter is she in her mother's house, but mistress
in her own.

Her Western fields form an empire and a world
granary.

Her far-flung West is "a melting pot of the na-
tions."

Winnipeg is the spout of the thousand-mile hopper
between the Rockies and the prairie capital.

The eyes of the world are on this nation in the
making.

Total deposits, \$772,128,097; \$104 per capita.

French capital invested in Canada, \$100,000,000;
German capital, \$30,000,000; Holland capital, \$20,000,-
000.

Canada's Mint has coined in less than 5 years, over
62,000,000 moneys; value, \$8,068,601.

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CANADA.

“Oh, would ye hear, and would ye hear
Of the windy wide Northwest?
Faith 'tis a land as green as the sea,
That rolls as far and rolls as free,
With drifts of flowers, so many there be,
Where the cattle roam and rest.”—O'Neill.

HIGHEST-ON-RECORD FACTS.

Canada is beginning to talk in Billions.

Canada's trade, 1912, ovre a billion.

Canada's mining production, 1911, \$102,291,686.

Canada's fishery production, 1911-12, \$34,667,872.

Canada's post-office business, 566,140,000 letters.

Canada's estimated Government revenue, 1912-13,
\$170,000,000.

Canada's drink bill, 1912, \$81,392,969.

Canada's tobacco consumption: Cigars, 252,718,-
242; cigarettes, 7,821,662,841.

Canada's borrowings, 1912, \$193,000,000.

Canada's building record, 1912, 37 cities and towns,
\$185,898,535.

Canada's manufacturing output, 1910, \$1,165,-
975,639.

Western land sales, Government and railways,
1911-12, averaged \$13.70 per acre—highest on record.

Canada's timber production, 1911, \$161,093,031.

1912 showed gain in every Canadian clearing house.

1912 was Canada's banner railway year in traffic
and earnings (see under “Railways”).

Canada's people's savings, highest per capita of
any country.

Canada's bank deposits, Oct., 1912, \$1,023,912,500.

Increase of post offices in 10 years, 3,901, or from
9,958 to 13,859.

Circulation of Dominion notes, \$113,329,633, in-
crease of \$23,335,363.

U. S. pays 300 millions, and Canada 50 millions a
year to British shipowners for their ocean carrying.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Canada's Premier Province

Rich in natural resources of Timber, Minerals, Soil, etc.

Offering attractive opportunities to the settler, the manufacturer and the investor.



ONTARIO'S LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS

Ontario's field crops value, 1912 (census estimate), \$204,549,000 ; 40 per cent. of all Canada yield.

Ontario's mining production, 1911 (Bureau of Mines estimate), \$41,976,797, or about 41 per cent. of all Canada yield.

Ontario's timber cut, 1911, \$30,011,000, or nearly one-half of total Canadian cut.

Ontario's area, under new boundaries, 407,252 square miles, larger than three United Kingdoms.

Ontario has millions of acres of Crown Lands for sale, cheap and on easy terms, to intending settlers.

Ontario is rich in water powers and industries.

Ontario is spending large sums in opening up New Ontario by roads, etc.

Ontario offers attractive living conditions as to climate, travelling facilities and educational and other opportunities.

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A FEW FACTS

British Columbia produced in 1911:

Agriculture.....	\$20,837,000
Mining	23,499,000
Lumber	28,000,000
Fisheries	11,000,000
Manufactures.....	45,000,000

Total trade 1911-1912: \$69,619,000—an increase of \$41,000,000 in eight years

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FIRST THINGS IN CANADA.

First colonization enterprise, 1605, when De Pontreincourt settled Port Royal with Europeans.

First permanent Canadian settlement at Quebec, 1608.

First Roman Catholic Bishop, M. de Laval, 1659.

First courts of law in Canada, at Quebec, in 1663.

First census taken in 1665.

First governor of Canada was Frontenac, 1672.

First mail stage in Canada, between Montreal and Quebec, 1721.

First newspaper published in British North America was the Halifax Gazette, March 28, 1752.

First election held in Canada, June, 1792.

First steamer on the St. Lawrence River, 1809.

First Canadian bank (of Montreal) started in 1817.

First Indian treaty, 1817.

First steam railway built in Canada, 1836—from Laprairie to St. John.

First daily paper—Montreal Advertiser—in 1840.

First canals begun in Canada in 1799 along the St. Lawrence; first vessels passed through Lachine Canal, 1825; St. Lawrence canals opened in 1848.

First railway bridge across the St. Lawrence, the Victoria, 1859.

First C.P.R. train left Montreal, June 28, 1886.

First C.P.R. steamer to reach Vancouver from Yokohama, June 14, 1887.

First cable message sent by Queen Victoria, August 5, 1858, Ireland to Newfound. Atlantic cable first laid to Canada, August 5, 1868. First cable message, Canada-Australia, Oct. 31, 1902.

First sod of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway turned at Fort William, September 11, 1905, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

First English Governor-General of Canada—Lord Dorchester—1768.

First Governor-General after Confederation, 1867, Lord Monck.



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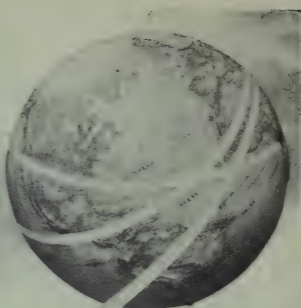
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the sale

Date of sale

*Indicates a
cash sale

Initial of clerk
who made it

Amount of sale

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ANNOUNCEMENT	
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Most of the statistics are for the fiscal year, March 31, 1911, to March 31, 1912; others for calendar year 1912.

Besides the facts given under such general heads as "Agriculture," "Trade and Commerce," "Wheat," "Western Canada," etc., additional figures are given under the heads of the different Provinces.

The Provinces are dealt with alphabetically under the general heading of "Provinces." The chief cities are referred to under their respective Provinces.

INDEX

Agricultural.....	2	Militia and Defence.....	21
Alberta.....	24	Mining.....	22
British Columbia.....	26	Miscellaneous.....	65
Dairying.....	3	Montreal.....	43
Fruit.....	4	Mountains.....	67
Live Stock.....	4	New Brunswick.....	33
Area.....	5	Nova Scotia.....	31
Banking.....	6	Ontario.....	36, 65
Big Things in Canada.....	66	Post Offices.....	23
Building Societies.....	7	Prince Edward Island.....	36
Building Record.....	8	Provinces.....	24-43
Census.....	8-10	Public Works.....	64
Confederation Contrasts.....	11	Quebec.....	42
Customs Revenue.....	7	Railways.....	45
Education.....	12	Religious.....	51
Electrical Development.....	58	Saskatchewan.....	43
Finance.....	13	Telegraphs.....	53
First Things.....	66	Telephones.....	53
Fisheries.....	14	Temperance.....	54
Forestry.....	55	Timber.....	55
French in Canada.....	64	Quebec.....	42
Immigration.....	15	Toronto.....	40
Indians.....	16	Trade.....	56-57
Insurance.....	17	Vancouver.....	28
Labor.....	17-53	Victoria.....	28
Manitoba.....	28	Water Powers.....	58
Manufacturing.....	18	Western Canada.....	59
Marine and Navy.....	20-21	Wheat.....	61
Maritime Provinces.....	31	Winnipeg.....	29

CANADA'S PRODUCTIVE WEALTH.

The following are approximations of the value produced annually by Canada's greatest natural resources, and by manufacturing: Field crops, \$509,437,000; forest products, \$161,093,000; minerals, \$102,300,000; fisheries, \$34,667,872; value added to raw products by manufacturing, \$563,630,000.

AGRICULTURAL FACTS, 1912.

Canada's field crops value, 1912 (Census estimate). \$511,951,000 from 32,449,000 acres. 1911, value, \$565,711,600. Decrease of \$53,760,000.

1912 grain values: Wheat, \$123,522,000 (one-fourth of total); oats, \$116,996,000; barley, \$20,405,000; rye, \$2,086,000; peas, \$4,647,700; buckwheat, \$5,232,000; mixed grains, \$10,127,000; flax, \$19,626,000; beans, \$2,219,000.

Wheat, 199,236,000; oats, 361,733,000; barley, 44,014,000; rye, 2,694,400; peas, 4,536,100; buckwheat, 8,155,500; mixed grain, 16,679,000; flax, 21,681,500; beans, 1,156,600; corn for husking, 18,772,700; potatoes, 66,023,000; turnips, etc., 84,933,000.

Average yields per acre: Wheat, 20.42 bushels; oats, 39.25; barley, 31.10; rye, 17.44; peas, 14.98; buckwheat, 26.34; mixed grains, 34.38; flax seed, 12.92; beans, 17.40.

Field crops, yields and values by provinces: Ontario, 262,260,000 bush., \$204,549,000; Quebec, 52,124,500 bush., \$65,476,000; Prince Edward Island, 18,061,600 bush., \$9,133,600; Nova Scotia, 16,799,700 bush., \$14,098,200; New Brunswick, 17,070,800 bush.; \$16,300,500; Manitoba, 195,154,000 bush., \$105,735,700; Saskatchewan, 326,001,000 bush., \$152,039,000; Alberta, 140,706,000 bush., \$58,523,000; British Columbia, 6,684,000 bush., \$7,723,300.

Wheat production in North-west, 183,322,000 bush. out of total of 199,236,000.

Area under root and fodder crops, 1912, 8,732,000 acres; 1911, 9,160,000. Value, 1912, \$192,568,500; in 1911, \$223,790,000. Decrease in hay and clover.

Potato yield, 81,343,000 bushels; value, \$32,173,000; turnips, etc., 87,505,000 bushels; value, \$20,713,000; fodder corn, 2,858,900 tons; value \$13,557,500; sugar beets, 204,000 tons; value \$1,020,000; alfalfa, 310,100 tons; value \$3,610,000.

Area sown to fall wheat, 1912, 1,086,800 acres (1,156,900 acres in 1911), including Ontario, 696,000; Alberta, 312,000; Saskatchewan, 72,000.

Area under wheat, 1912, 9,758,400 acres.

Canada's milling capacity of 111,000 lbs. of flour per day, is double actual flour production, and four times as great as our home needs. The mills consume 70,000,000 bushels of wheat annually.

Wheat flour exports, 1910-12, over 16,000,000 barrels. Estimated export for 1912-13, 4,000,000 lbs.

Flour exports, 1912, 4 million bbls.; 1,738,000 in 1909.

Of 12 countries exporting grain to England, Canada takes second place in wheat, flour and wheat meal.

Canada has 16 experimental farms, and the number is to be increased.

Canada's 3 sugar beet factories produced, 1911-12, from Canadian grown sugar beets, 22,157,155 lbs., and 20,612,276 lbs. in 1910-11.

Canada's maple sugar output nearly \$2,000,000.

Canada's tobacco yield, 1912, 13,000,000 lbs. (in Ontario and Quebec), worth about \$2,000,000.

The average Canadian farmer expended in 1912, \$10 per acre on labor on his farm, and reaped crops worth \$15.50 per acre, a profit of \$5.50. On Ottawa Experimental Farm, cost was \$11.77 per acre, crop value, \$45.47 per acre.

Agricultural products exports, \$107,143,375; highest on record. \$81,784,731 to United Kingdom, \$11,685,611 to United States, \$13,673,033 to other countries.

DAIRY FACTS, 1911-12.

Canada's dairy products exports, \$24,104,376 (increase of \$395,362 over 1910-11), viz.: Cheese, \$20,888, 818; butter, \$2,076,916; cream, \$792,687; condensed milk, \$305,678; casein, \$38,302; fresh milk, \$975, nearly all the exports were sent to Great Britain, including 62 per cent. of that country's cheese imports, New Zealand sending 16 per cent.

Butter exports have nearly ceased, owing to increased home consumption; only 492,955 lbs. in 1912, as against 9,180,135 lbs. in 1911.

Canada has paid \$64,485 in creamery cold storage bonuses.

Dairy census facts for calendar year 1910: 8,636 butter and cheese factories produced \$38,999,412 worth.

Canada exported, 1911-12, \$971,327 of dairy products to United States as against \$1,893,651 in 1910-11.

Canada's cheese exports, 1880-1912, \$422,000,000; butter exports, \$66,000,000.

Canada imported \$1,226,143 in dairy products, mostly butter, from New Zealand, United States and Britain, for British Columbia. 124,985 boxes butter will be shipped from New Zealand to British Columbia, between Sept., 1912, and May, 1913.

FRUIT FACTS, 1911-12.

Fruits imports 1911-12, \$15,442,652; exports, \$5,992,571.

Canada exported, 1911-12, 1,664,165 barrels of apples, value \$5,104,107—largest on record. Shipments for 9 years, 11,147,970 barrels; value \$32,908,355.

Canada shipped 3,934 cases of peaches to Britain in 1911, and 8,443 in 1912. Landed in good condition and brought remunerative prices.

LIVE STOCK FACTS, 1911-12.

Exports of animals and their produce, \$48,210,654, lowest in 10 years. \$39,923,024 to United Kingdom, \$9,864,524 to United States, \$1,423,106 to other countries.

Canada's live stock value, 1910, of 14,534,000 animals, \$593,768,000.

Sheep in Canada, in 1911, 2,389,300, showing annual decrease in last 3 years. Great Britain has 32 million, New Zealand 23 million, Australia 92 million, Argentina 67 million, United States 51 million.

Fewer in Canada now than in Ontario and Quebec alone 40 years ago. Canada has changed from a sheep-exporting to a mutton-importing country. Exports of sheep decreased from 391,000 in 1896 to 21,000 in 1912, while since 1910, imports have increased from 35,000 to 192,000 head.

Canada sold England 6,800 cattle in 1912; 42,239 in 1911. Bacon sold, 1912, \$5,700,000.

AREA OF CANADA.

Canada has one-third of area of British Empire.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada 3,729,665; United States and Alaska 3,617,673). Canada's area in acres, 2,386,985,395.

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe; 18 times size of France; 33 of Italy.

Canada's proportion of population is 1.93 square miles; United States 25; England and Wales 558; British Empire (outside India) 4.

Canada is bounded by three oceans; its 13,000 miles of coast line nearly equal half circumference of earth.

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area. The United States-Canada boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water. One-third of Canada's southern boundary is in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.

Canadian area of the 5 great lakes of 100,000 square miles forms only 1.5th of total area of the fresh water lakes in Canada.

In 1868, the area of the four provinces entering Confederation was 662,148 square miles; now the Dominion Parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles.

Canada has an estimated water area of 125,755 S. M. Compared with estimated area of 52,630 S. M. of water area in United States, Canada has nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much.

Areas Canadian Provinces in square miles:—British Columbia, 357,600; Alberta, 253,540; Saskatchewan, 250,650; Manitoba, 254,832; Ontario, 507,252; Quebec, 706,834; New Brunswick, 27,985; Nova Scotia, 21,428; Prince Edward Island, 2,184.

Prior to the passing of the Boundaries' Act of 1912, areas of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were:—Manitoba, area, 73,732, added, 178,100; Ontario, area, 260,852, added, 146,400; Quebec, area, 351,873, added, 354,961.

BANKING.

CONDITION OF CANADIAN BANKS, 1911 and '12.

	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1912.
Capital paid up	\$ 106,163,549	\$ 114,134,182
Reserve fund	93,418,824	104,639,396
Circulation	105,855,021	110,696,877
Public deposits	918,404,607	1,023,912,500
Dominion notes	86,015,960	94,673,129
Govt. securities	10,186,681	9,147,731
R.R. securities, etc.	63,105,538	63,782,047
Municipal securities	22,461,448	22,780,080
Call loans in Canada.....	69,088,467	73,959,866
Call loans outside Canada	88,722,640	101,186,983
Current loans in Canada..	768,492,008	879,676,655
Liabilities	\$1,164,586,063	\$1,283,211,402
Assets	1,381,280,989	1,521,105,096
Canada had 36 chartered banks in 1906; 27 on October 31st, 1912.		

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	1912.	1911.
Montreal	\$2,844,368,426	\$2,368,491,239
Toronto	2,159,230,376	1,852,397,605
Winnipeg	1,537,817,524	1,172,762,142
Vancouver	645,118,877	543,484,354
Ottawa	244,173,451	213,952,292
Calgary	275,492,303	218,681,921
Quebec	158,760,185	133,319,176
Victoria	183,544,238	134,929,816
Hamilton	167,551,697	125,250,982
Halifax	100,467,672	87,994,038
St. John	88,969,218	77,328,182
Edmonton	220,727,617	121,438,391
London	84,526,961	71,554,221
Regina	115,727,647	73,032,088
Brandon	32,875,875	29,430,274
Lethbridge	33,485,947	28,818,693
Saskatoon	115,898,467	63,557,142
Brantford	30,749,317	27,206,985
Moose Jaw	65,136,326	39,872,743
Fort William	40,503,087	*7,865,923

“Canadian banking in 1912 was characterized by expansion, great prosperity and concentration of power.”

New bank branches opened in 1912, 298; closed, 73. Net gain, 225. Total of 2,864 branches on Nov. 30th, 1912; 128 in 1868; 2,000 in 1908.

No bank failures in 1912.

12 Canadian banks earned, 1912, average 17.19 per cent. on their capital; 16.35 in 1911.

Canada's banks had at their disposal in 1912, \$150,000,000 more of total resources than in 1911.

Montreal stock and bond sales, 1912, \$8,633,413; Toronto, \$2,879,549.

400 millions sterling of Canadian securities on London Stock Exchange, 1912.

BUILDING SOCIETIES AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Canada had in 1911, 77 building societies and loan and trust companies, viz.: Ontario, 56; Quebec, 6; Nova Scotia, 4; Manitoba, 7; Saskatchewan, 2; British Columbia, 2. Paid up capital, \$62,007,798; reserve fund, \$28,264,105; deposits, \$33,742,512; loans, \$248,164,260; loaned during 1911, \$53,816,294; dividends, \$4,206,103. Liabilities and assets, each, \$389,701,988.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF 12 LEADING CITIES.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Montreal	\$18,330,183.22	\$19,955,559.75
Toronto	12,327,940.27	15,378,815.37
Winipeg	6,478,163.03	8,057,927.43
Vancouver.	5,499,736.65	7,221,682.16
Hamilton	2,141,923.26	2,519,980.39
Halifax	1,772,934.09	2,117,107.99
Windsor	1,443,720.31	2,098,434.76
Victoria	1,539,575.87	1,985,205.22
*Calgary	1,833,061.99
Quebec	1,560,359.09	1,759,817.18
*Fort William	1,549,712.54
Ottawa	1,265,457.37	1,474,558.40

BUILDING RECORD, 1912

1912 was Canada's record building year by 37 cities and towns of \$185,898,535; increase of \$54,000,000 over 1911. Proportionate increase of 41 per cent. over corresponding returns for 1911.

Toronto leads list with \$27,401,761; Winnipeg second, Calgary third, Montreal fourth, Vancouver fifth.

CENSUS FACTS, 1911.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY PROVINCES.

	1911.	1901.	Inc.	Per sq. m.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	301,641	1.47
British Columbia . . .	392,480	178,657	213,823	1.09
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	200,403	6.18
New Brunswick . . .	351,889	331,120	20,769	12.61
Nova Scotia	492,338	459,574	32,764	22.98
Ontario	2,523,208	2,182,947	340,261	9.67
Prince Edward Is. . .	93,728	103,259	*9,531	42.91
Quebec	2,002,712	1,548,898	353,814	5.69
Saskatchewan	492,432	91,279	401,153	1.95
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*18,707	
N. W. Ter.	16,951	20,129	*3,178	

Totals 7,204,527 5,371,315 1,833,212

or 34.13 per cent.

*Decrease.

STATISTICS OF THE PRODUCING CLASSES.

Classes.	Earnings of Industries.	Value of Products.
Agricultural	\$148,252,073	\$363,126,384
Fisheries	5,143,614	19,768,449
Forestry and lumber	5,220,663	51,082,689
Mfg. and mechanical	142,302,984	481,053,375
Mining	18,958,938	47,956,862
Totals	319,878,272	962,987,759

Canada's census was taken on June 1st 1911, by 264 commissioners and 9,701 enumerators. Cost, \$1,204,614.

1911, rural population, 3,924,083; urban, 3,280,444. 1901, rural population 3,369,018; urban, 2,002,297. Increase of rural population in 10 years, 555,065; of urban, 1,278,147, or 16.48 per cent. for former, and 63.83 per cent. for latter.

3,820,887 males, 3,383,640 females; difference of 437,247.

89,121 widowers, 179,598 widows, 1,530 divorcees.

Canada shows greater increase of percentage in population for the decade, viz., 34 per cent., than any similar increase in the United States, viz., 24 per cent.

Canada's population to square mile, 1.93; Great Britain, 471; Germany, 310; France, 190; United States, 25.

Canada's percentage of population: Rural, 55; urban, 45. United States, 21; 79.

Canada's estimated population, July 1, 1912, 7,423,000.

Percentage growth of provinces: Alberta, 413; Saskatchewan, 439; British Columbia, 119; Manitoba, 78; Quebec, 21; Ontario, 15; New Brunswick, 6; Nova Scotia, 7; P. E. I., decrease 9 per cent.

Western Canada population increase 10 years, 174 per cent.; Eastern Canada, 17 per cent.

In Ontario, decrease in 46 rural constituencies; increases in 39, of which 11 are urban and 23 include or adjoin urban municipalities, and 5 in the north.

Next Parliament will have 11 additional members, Ontario losing 4, New Brunswick 2, Nova Scotia 2, P. E. I. 1; 4 Western provinces gain 5 each.

Percentage growths of some Canadian cities in 10 years: - Calgary, 975; Hamilton, 55; Halifax, 12; London, 22; Montreal, 74; Ottawa, 44; Quebec, 16; Regina, 1,400; St. John, 5; Toronto, 80; Vancouver, 270; Victoria, 48; Winnipeg, 178.

Estimated 3,000,000 Canadian-born or of Canadian descent in United States.

In 1901, divorced persons in Canada; in 1911, 1,530.

Canada's estimated population in 1950, 20 to 25 million.

Canada's population same as that of United States in 1810.

OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE: 1910 CENSUS.

Of total of 1,866,129 enumerated, 41,965 were under 16; 1,824,164, 16 and over. Of these, male, 1,615,431; female, 250,698.

Employed in agricultural class, 716,937; domestic and personal, 277,755; fisheries, 25,054; forestry and lumbering, 17,113; manufacturing and mechanical, 389,873; mining, 36,908; miscellaneous, 4,413; non-productive, 69,201; professional, 94,639; trade and transportation 234,236.

Actual and estimated earnings, \$544,408,234 (\$501,071,756 for males; \$43,336,478 for females).

Occupied dwellings, 1,413,913; number of families, 1,488,353. Average number of persons per dwelling, 5.096.

Canada's population increase for 10 years, 1901-1911, 34 per cent.; that of United States, 24 per cent.

Urban population increased 63 per cent. in 10 years; rural, 16.

The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses four mountain ranges—the Rockies, Selkirks, Gold Range and Coast Range.

The Jews in Canada.—“The Jew is becoming a most powerful factor in the making of Canada.” During last 30 years, Jews in Canada have increased from 667 to 100,000 (including 45,000 in Montreal, 22,500 in Toronto, 12,000 in Winnipeg. Jewish Colonization Associations propose settling hundreds of thousands more in Canada. During last 3 years, 1,000 Jews each year were added to Montreal's population, and 1,400 to Toronto. Jewish farming colonies exist at Oxbow, in Qu'Appelle and Hirsch colony in the West. In Montreal, Jewish children number 1-3 of those at school.

CONFEDERATION CONTRASTS,

	1867.	1912.
Paid up bank capital.....	30,289,048	114,134,182
Population	3,371,594	\$ 7,204,527
P.O. savings bank deposits..	204,589	43,563,764
Bank deposits	37,678,571	1,023,912,500
Fire Insurance in force.....	188,359,809	2,277,968,950
Life Insurance in force.....	35,680,082	950,413,333
Post offices	3,638	13,859
Letters sent	18,000,000	566,140,000
Railway mileage	2,278	26,729
Railway gross earnings	12,116,716	219,403,752
Total trade	131,027,532	874,637,794
Imports	73,459,644	559,325,544
Exports	57,567,888	315,317,250
Immigration	None	354,237
Government revenue	13,687,928	136,108,217
Government expenditure	13,486,092	129,960,416
Customs duties	8,801,446	85,051,872
Vessels registered	5,693	8,088
Manufacturing capital	77,964,020	1,247,572,609
Employees	187,942	215,193
Salaries and wages	40,851,009	645,288,733
Values of products	221,617,773	1,165,975,639
Public Works	1,459,560	13,928,666
Public net debt	\$75,757,135	\$339,919,460
Agricultural exports	12,871,055	107,143,375
Animal products exports	6,893,167	48,210,654
Total Can. produce exports..	45,543,177	290,223,857
Cheese exports	620,543	20,888,818
Butter exports	1,698,042	2,076,916
Wheat exported (bush.).....	2,284,702	64,466,286
Mineral exports	1,276,129	41,324,516
Mineral production (1871)..	10,000,000	102,000,000
Fishery products (1870).....	6,577,391	34,667,872
Fisheries exports	3,357,510	16,704,678
Forest products	None	161,093,031
Forests exports	18,742,625	40,892,674
Can. manufacturers' exports..	2,100,411	35,836,284

EDUCATIONAL FACTS.

Canada had in 1910-11, 1,197,630 pupils in schools, and 34,000 teachers.

Canadian university enrolments, 1912: Toronto, 3,825; McGill, 2,055; Queen's University, Kingston, 1,148; University of Ottawa, 720; McMaster University, 262; University of Manitoba, 844; University of Saskatchewan, 242 in Arts; Univ. of Alberta, 307.

Saskatchewan: 2,110 schools, 3,491 teachers employed during the year; 70,567 pupils, 1,693 in Secondary schools. Government expenditure on education, \$4,182,620.

Quebec: 6,760 schools, universities and colleges; 14,000 teachers, of whom 5,805 ecclesiastics and 195 lay; 6,991 are women.

Manitoba: 80,848 pupils enrolled in schools; 2,341 teachers at work at one time. Government expenditure on education, \$5,023,890.

Prince Edward Island: 478 schools, 591 teachers. 17,397 pupils. Government expenditure, \$126,438. Total, \$181,176.

Nova Scotia, 2,639 schools, 103,974 pupils, 2,804 teachers. Government expenditure on education, \$330,602; Government and municipal, \$1,379,332.

British Columbia: 307 schools, 1,179 teachers, 45,125 pupils in schools and colleges. McGill university college of British Columbia, 180. Government expenditure on education, \$1,001,807; municipal grants, \$1,639,714. Total, \$2,641,522.

Alberta: 1,784 schools, 2,651 teachers, 61,660 pupils—32,098 rural; 29,562 urban.

4,500 square miles brought under educational system in 1911 in 283 new districts. Expenditure on buildings and grounds, \$1,144,583; salaries, \$1,144,583. Total, \$2,649,435.

Ontario: 5,924 schools; 401,882 pupils; 9,369 teachers. 484 Roman Catholic and 6 Protestant separate schools; 187 Kindergarten, 23 night schools, 146 high schools, 138 continuation schools

FINANCE.

See also "Banking."

British loans to Canada, 1912, \$193,000,000, viz.: Government, \$37,000,000 (including Dominion of Canada, \$25,000,000); Municipal, \$36,000,000; Miscellaneous, \$120,000,000.

1911, \$239,992,000; 1910, \$225,100,000.

British capital placed publicly in Canada to Dec. 1, 1912, about £442,000,000 (exclusive of C. P. R., £21,000,000 issue of new stock).

Canada's total borrowings from Great Britain as above are equalled by field crops' value in four years.

Customs receipts, 1911-12, \$85,051,872; excise, \$19,261,661; total, \$104,313,533.

Canada's net debt, March 31, 1912, \$339,919,460; \$47 per capita; decrease in year of \$122,591.

Receipts (Consolidated Fund) \$136,108,217; expenditure, \$98,161,440; surplus, \$37,946,776. Capital expenditure, \$30,939,575, viz.: Railways and canals, \$26,823,190; public works, \$4,116,385.

Dominion revenue, 9 months, April to December, 1912, \$124,577,556. Increase of \$25,094,609 over same period in 1911. Probable revenue 1912-13, \$170,000,000.

Canada's main estimates, 1913-14, \$179,152,183; supplementaries will probably bring total up to \$250,000,000, including navy vote of \$35,000,000.

Joint Stock Co.'s capital, 1900, \$12,909,900; 1912, \$490,565,999.

Railway subsidies, \$859,400; bounties (iron, steel lead, binder twine and crude petroleum, \$538,530).

Post Office and Government savings banks deposits, March 31, 1912, \$58,219,328. Withdrawals exceeded deposits by \$1,556,029.

Some expenditure items: Interest on public debt, \$12,259,396, Civil Government, \$4,774,678; administration of justice, \$1,300,513; legislation, \$2,439,807; immigration, \$1,364,999; militia, \$7,580,600; mounted police, \$696,663; naval service, \$1,901,494; subsidies to provinces, \$10,281,044; Indians, \$1,756,565.

FISHERIES.

1911-12 was Canada's greatest fishing year. Value produced, \$34,667,872; 1910-11, \$29,965,433; increase of \$4,702,439, mostly in British Columbia.

Canada has the most extensive and best stocked commercial fishing waters in the world.

Canada's vast fishery area includes 5,000 miles of Atlantic and 7,000 miles of Pacific coast and 220,000 square miles of fresh water.

British Columbia comes first with \$13,677,125; Nova Scotia second, \$9,367,550; New Brunswick third, \$4,886,157; Ontario fourth, \$2,205,536; Quebec fifth, \$1,868,136; P. E. I. sixth, \$1,196,396; Manitoba, \$1,113,486; Saskatchewan, \$139,436; Yukon, \$111,825; Alberta, \$102,325.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth \$20,932,904.

Total value of fisheries, 1870 to 1912, 795 millions.

Nova Scotia leads with 298 millions, New Brunswick 146 millions, British Columbia, 150 millions, Quebec, 82 millions, Ontario, 53 millions, etc.

Canada has a fishing fleet of 1,648 vessels, and 36,761 boats, manned by 65,926 men. 25,206 employed on shore, or total of 91,132. Motor boat fleet increased by 992.

Fishing bounties paid since 1882, \$4,740,203.

Canada's whale catch, 1,244; value \$391,200.

Salmon leads in value, \$10,333,070; cod, \$4,201,760; lobsters, \$4,790,203; herring, \$2,545,491; halibut, \$2,278,824; haddock, \$1,316,418; oysters, \$212,296.

Canada has 41 fish breeding hatcheries. 1,390,376, 257 fry distributed in 1911.

Canada possesses a more extensive and valuable lobster fishery than any other country in the world.

50,000,000 lobsters caught in Canada annually. Nearly 20,000 men employed—11,000 in actual fishing; 8,000 in canneries.

Canada's oyster production decreased from 64,646 barrels in 1882 to 33,102 in 1911.

Fisheries exports, 1911-12, \$16,704,678, largest on record.

IMMIGRATION.

Arrivals—	British	Foreign	U.S.	Total
1896-7	11,383	7,921	2,412	21,716
1897-8	11,173	11,608	9,119	31,900
1898-9	10,660	21,938	11,945	44,543
1899-1900	5,141	10,211	8,543	23,895
1900-1	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-2	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
1902-3	41,792	37,099	49,473	128,364
1903-4	50,374	34,785	45,171	130,330
1904-5	65,359	37,255	43,652	146,266
1905-6	86,796	44,349	57,919	189,064
1906-7 (9 mos.)	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,667
1907-8	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
1908-9	52,961	34,175	59,832	146,908
1909-10	59,790	45,206	103,798	208,794
1910-11	123,013	66,624	121,451	311,084
1911-12	138,121	82,406	133,710	354,237
	861,545	593,082	784,139	2,240,766

Canada's total immigration, 74 per cent. English speaking, 26 per cent. foreign.

10 year increase, 425 per cent.; 5-year increase, 35 per cent.

1911 immigration: 211,266 males, 82,922 females, 50,049 children.

1911-12 arrivals represented 65 nationalities and racial distinctions, including 13,346 Ruthenians, 3,295 Bulgarians, 6,247 Chinese, 5,322 Hebrews, 7,590 Italians, 765 Japanese, 632 Turks, 144 Syrians, 138 Negroes.

1911-12 immigrants: 132,568 entered as farmers or farm laborers' class; 106,529 as general laborers' class; 34,928 as mechanics; 17,592 as clerks, traders, etc.; 7,964 as miners; 20,690 as female servants, and 35,046 not classified.

220,527 entered by ocean ports, viz.: 125,950 via Quebec, 31,874 via Halifax, 25,772 via St. John. Victoria, 5,389; Sydney, 2,845; Vancouver, 2,216.

Total deportations, 1911,12, 959. From 1902, 5,626.

Chinese head tax, 1911-12, \$3,049,722 from 6,083.

1911-12 arrivals from British Isles: England, 95,107; Welsh, 1,699; Scotch, 32,988; Irish, 8,327.

Destinations: Maritime Provinces, 15,973; Quebec, 50,602; Ontario, 100,227; Manitoba, 43,477; Saskatchewan, 46,158; Alberta, 45,957; British Columbia, 51,829.

Previous to 1901, few British emigrated to the Dominion: in decade from 1901 to 1911, the tide turned, and 257,745 more went to the Colonies than to the United States.

Canada's present immigration inflow represents annual addition of 6 per cent. to population. Greatest volume of immigration in United States did not exceed 2 per cent.

Exodus from U. S. to Canada in last 7 years, 674,305. Value of effects and cash, \$775,359,405, or \$1,150 per capita.

Comparing calendar year 1912 with 1911, immigration figures are: 1912—British, 145,850; American, 140,143; other countries, 109,802; total, 395,804. 1911—British, 144,076; Americans, 131,114; other countries, 75,184; total, 350,374.

Juvenile immigrants, 1911-12, 2,669; 31,040 applications received for them; 25,000 children brought to Canada in last 10 years.

Oriental arrivals at British Columbia, up to Nov. 30; 1912, 42,754, viz.: Chinese, 23,243; Japanese, 14,364; Hindoos, 5,147.

INDIANS.

Canada's Indian population on March 31, 1912, 104,956; increase of 1,295 in a year.

Ontario has 26,393; British Columbia, 24,781; Quebec, 12,817; Manitoba, 10,373; Saskatchewan, 9,545; Alberta, 8,113; North-west Territories, 5,262; Yukon, 3,500; Nova Scotia, 1,969; New Brunswick, 1,903; Prince Edward Island, 300.

Earnings: Wages, \$1,616,049; various industries, \$748,473; beef, \$225,109; fishing, \$623,972; hunting and trapping, \$804,517. Total, \$5,532,469, or \$52 per head.

325 Indian schools have 11,303 pupils, 5,648 boys and 5,655 girls.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Gross amount at risk, Dec. 31, 1911, \$2,277,968,950; increase of \$243,000,000 over 1910. Net cash premiums received, \$20,572,182.

Fire losses paid, 1911, \$10,937,159; largest since 1909, when it was \$14,099,534.

Canadian companies paid \$2,514,462 for losses, with \$4,730,461 premiums, and \$548,614,820 at risk. British companies paid \$6,181,816 for losses, with \$11,199,301 premiums, and \$1,270,037,077 at risk. American companies paid out \$2,235,881 for losses, with \$4,642,420 premiums, and \$459,317,503 at risk.

British companies captured largest share of 1911 new business. Increasing their total amount at risk by 127 millions, compared with increase of 46 millions by Canadian and 71 millions by American companies.

Canada has heaviest fire loss per capita of any country in the world, averaging about \$3.40 per head. U. S., \$3 per head. 40 per cent. of Canadian fires are incendiary.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Amount in force, Dec. 31, 1911, \$950,413,333 on 1,335,047 policies; increase of \$94,300,274 on 162,922 policies over 1910.

Premiums, 1911, \$31,619,626; increase of \$1,847,723 over 1910; amount paid in claims, \$11,043,274; increase of \$146,804.

Canada has 148 insurance companies of all kinds.

LABOR FACTS.

Canada had 100 strikes and lockouts in 1911, the highest number since 1907, 28,898 employees were involved; loss of time to employees equal to 2,021,440 days. 521 firms or establishments were affected.

Of 97 disputes begun in 1911, 80 were in building, 18 in metal, 12 in transport, and 11 in clothing trades.

Ontario had 41, Quebec 20, Alberta 13, British Columbia 10, Manitoba 6, New Brunswick 4, Nova Scotia 1.

42 trades disputes arose from demands for higher wages, wages affected 19 other disputes, trades unionism, 11, and hours of labor 9.

Of the 100 disputes in 1911, 42 were settled between the parties, 2 by arbitration, and 7 by conciliation. In 17 cases, work was resumed on employers' terms; in 10, places of strikers were filled. Of the total, 34 ended in favor of employers, and 21 of employees; compromises in 24.

Total trade disputes, 10 years, 1902-11, 1,069, nearly one-half in Ontario. Of the 1,069, 394 were settled in favor of employers, 279 of employees, 246 settled by compromise.

Industrial accidents, 1911, 1,084 fatal; 2,146 non-fatal. In 8 years, 1904-1911, 9,340 fatal; 19,487 non-fatal.

Canada has total trades union membership of 133,132, 2 per cent of population, and 26 per cent. of the 511,000 employees in 19,202 industrial establishments.

Of the 133,132, 119,415 are on the Canadian international roll, and 13,717 in purely Canadian unions.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress has 66,128 affiliated members. In addition there are 2 Provincial Federations of Labor and 44 Trades and Labor Councils.

MANUFACTURING.

Canada's manufacturing expansion, 1900-1910:—

Schedule.	1900.	1910	Per cent.
			Incr.
Factories	14,650	19,218	31.18
Capital	\$446,916,487	\$1,247,583,609	179.15
Employees (on sal)	30,691	44,077	43.61
Salaries.	\$23,676,146	\$43,779,715	84.91
Employees (on wgs.)	308,482	471,126	52.72
Wages.	\$89,573,204	\$197,228,701	120.19
Raw and mfd matls.	\$266,527,858	\$601,509,018	125.68
Products	\$481,053,375	\$1,165,975,639	142.38

Canada makes 300 varieties of manufactures.

Canada's industrial activities sustain two-fifths of its population.

Canada's industrial development, 1901-1911, greatest on record.

Ontario leads in manufacturing with 8,001 establishments; Quebec, 6,548; Nova Scotia, 1,480; New Brunswick, 1,158; British Columbia, 651; P. E. I. 442; Manitoba, 439; Alberta, 290, and Saskatchewan, 173.

Manufacturing in Canadian cities: Montreal leads, with value of production (of Larger Montreal), \$115,000,000; increase of 168 per cent in 20 years. Toronto production, \$154,000,000; increase of 234 per cent. in 20 years. Hamilton takes third place, with production of \$65,125,000; Winnipeg is fourth, with \$32,694,000; Ottawa fifth, with \$20,954,000; Quebec sixth, with \$17,149,000; London, seventh, \$16,273,000; Brantford eighth, with \$15,070,000; Vancouver ninth, with \$15,866,000; Halifax tenth, with \$12,140,000; St. John's eleventh, with \$10,089,000; Sydney twelfth, with \$9,395,000; Berlin thirteenth, with \$9,266,000; Calgary fourteenth, with \$7,751,000.

Industrial mergers, January, 1909, to December, 1912, 56, absorbing 248 individual companies. Capitalization, \$456,938,266.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association has 2,754 members, employing 250,000 and representing capital of \$400,000,000.

14 industrial establishments have production of \$5,000,000 or over annually. 150 establishments have products of \$1,000,000 and over; 231 of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; 716 of \$200,000 to \$500,000 and 18,121 under \$200,000.

Business failures, 1912, 1,310; smallest number in 6 years. Assets, \$5,593,024; liabilities, \$12,261,682. Failures in 1911, 1,397.

Canada imported, 1908-1911, 5,584 motor cars from United States and 467 from England. United States motor cars exported to Canada, 1911, \$7,180,547.

Canada had, in 1905, only 500 motor cars, valued at \$1,000,000; now, 15,000, valued at \$20,000,000.

Canada's motor car factories represents investment of \$10,000,000, making 5,000 cars in 1911.

MARINE AND NAVY.

Canada has moved from 10th to 9th place among maritime nations. Registered vessels, 8,088, of 770,446 tons, employing 41,447 men and boys; 339 vessels added to list last year.

Canadian canal traffic expansion, 10 years, 1902-1911, equal to 406 per cent., increasing from 7,513,197 tons in 1902 to 38,030,353 tons in 1911.

Soo Canal traffic, 1912, increased 13,000,000 tons of registered freight, and nearly 20,000,000 of unregistered freight over 1911. Passenger traffic, 1912, 66,000; 1911, 79,000. Wheat shipments, 114,000,000 bush.; increase of 17,000,000 bush. over 1911. Total cereal tonnage largest on record.

Ocean-going freight carried to and from Canadian seaports, year ending March 31, 1912, 7,324,126 tons weight. 10.5 per cent. carried in Canadian, 56 per cent. in British, and 33 per cent. in foreign bottoms.

Proportion of vessel tonnage, 1911, Canadian, 33.5 per cent.; U. S., 66.5 per cent.

Canada has large dry-docks at Halifax, Quebec (Levis), 600 feet long), Montreal, Kingston, Collingwood, Port Arthur and Esquimalt.

Panama Canal will shorten water route between Liverpool and Vancouver by 5,666 miles; distance by water between Montreal and Vancouver by 7,271 miles. Cost of sending car of freight by rail across Canada, \$20 a ton and upward; by Panama Canal, \$6 to \$9.

Estimated cost of creating a navigable interprovincial waterway from Edmonton to Lake Winnipeg (714 miles), \$7,185,000. Surveys now under way.

In 1867, lowest depth in St. Lawrence canals, 9 feet; now 14; Montreal-Quebec ship channel, 20 feet; now 30 feet; will soon be 35 feet.

Canada has a waterway course of 2,200 miles, from mouth of River St. Lawrence to head of Lake Superior, equal to distance to Liverpool. Difference in levels, 600 feet. 73 miles of canals have 48 locks, overcoming 551 feet of height.

,2000 are employed on Canada's canals.

NAVY.

Great Britain spent \$400,000,000 in naval and military defence for the provinces which now constitute Canada, during 19th century. From 1870 to 1890 the proportionate cost of North Atlantic squadrons in Canada was from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000, and from 1853 to 1903, the expenditure ran close to \$100,000,000.

Canada's naval policy: a grant of \$35,000,000 for 3 battleships, to be at disposal of Great Britain for the common defence of the Empire, to be maintained and controlled as part of the Royal Navy, or to be a Canadian unit of the British Navy if so decided.

Canadian Department of Naval Service recruits, 1911-12, 126; total since first recruiting, 349. Desertions, 149. Appropriations for 1911-12, \$3,000,000; expenditure, \$1,233,456.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Canada's military force: Permanent corps, 3,400; active militia, 59,962. Total of 63,362 men and 14,414 horses. Militia increase in 10 years, 21,810. Boy Scouts, 20,000; cadets, 40,000.

Trained in 1912 camps, 46,588: militia, 35,823; regular force, 2,852; cadets, etc., 7,913.

Canada's military estimates, 1912-13, \$8,334,450.

Militia estimates, 1913-14, \$10,500,665.

Canada's military cost per head, 1912-13, \$1.58 (militia, \$1.15; navy, 43 cents))

Great Britain, 1910-11, \$6.75; France, \$6.16; Germany, \$4.68; United States (outside pensions), \$3.03; Australia, \$3.03; New Zealand, \$2.74.

Royal North-west Mounted Police, 50 officers, 576 men, 536 horses. Alberta has 73 detachments; Saskatchewan 83, N. W. Territories 6, Yukon 8.

Nearly one-half of permanent force is engaged garrisoning Halifax with 1,200 and Esquimalt with 150. That is, out of a force of 3,000, all ranks, 1,350 are employed in doing what Imperial troops did prior to 1905, at which date these fortresses were handed over to the Dominion Government to maintain.

MINING FACTS.

Canada possesses all the valuable minerals.

Canada's mineral production, \$102,291,686. Metallic, \$46,197,428; non-metallic, \$56,094,258.

Gold, \$9,762,096. Total since 1886, \$238,000,000.

Silver, \$17,452,128. Total, since 1886, \$104,000,000.

Copper, \$7,249,463. Total since 1886, \$100,000,000.

Nickel, \$10,229,623. Total since 1889, \$94,456,147.

Lead, \$818,672. Total since 1887, \$28,000,000.

Canada's grand total 1886-1911, \$646,000,000.

Canada's mineral exports, \$52,546,593, viz., mine products, \$41,121,688; manufactures, \$11,424,905.

Coal production, 11,291,553 tons, \$26,378,477.

1,500,639 tons of coal exported; imported, 14,558,872 tons.

Canada is the largest coal importer in the world, imports exceeding production.

Canada is destined to become one of the most important coal-producing countries in the world.—Colliery Guardian, Eng.

Canada produced, 1911, 40.2 per cent. of coal it consumed—9,800,000 tons produced in Canada; 14,600,000 imported.

Canada's coal consumption has increased from 3,480,111 tons in 1886 to 24,400,000 tons in 1911. During same period, consumption per capita increased from 0.753 tons to 3.389 tons.

Estimated area underlain by workable coal beds, 30,000 square miles, mostly in the West, or 172,057,000,000 tons.—Estimate of D. B. Dowling.

Canada's assay office, in Vancouver, assayed 647,416 worth of gold bullion.

Yukon gold production, 1897-1911, nearly \$100,000,000.

Canada paid in mining bounties, \$538,530.

Non-metallic products: Petroleum, \$357,073; asbestos, \$2,943,107; natural gas, \$1,820,923; cement, \$7,571,299; clay products, \$8,317,709.

Nickel exports, 32,619,971 lbs., viz., 27,596,578 to United States; 5,023,393 Great Britain.

Canada possesses the key to the European naval problem in producing 90 per cent. of world's nickel supply.

Canada's pig iron production, 917,535 tons; steel production, 822,284 tons.

Estimated total investment in Canada's iron and steel works, \$100,000,000.

Canada has 18 blast furnaces, with 1,778 men.

Canada's blast furnaces produced 15 per cent. more iron and 8 per cent. more steel 1911-12 than in 1910-11.

Pig iron output, 917,525 short tons; value, \$12,307,125; as against 800,797 tons, value \$11,245,622 year before. Increase of 14.6 per cent.

Steel ingots increased from 822,284 to 882,396 tons.

Iron ore shipments, 210,344 tons, value \$522,319, as against 259,418 tons, value \$574,362 year before.

Canada's output of iron ore decreased. Only 6 per cent. used in Canadian blast furnaces was of domestic origin; rest imported.

United States silver production, 1911, 57,796,117 ounces, value \$31,787,866, less than double amount of Cobalt's 1911 output of 32,000,000 ounces, value \$16,500,000.

POPULATION (see "Census.")

POST OFFICE FACTS.

Canada has 13,859 post offices, 3,638 in 1867. Net increase of 535 over 1911-12.

Letters mailed, 566,140,000. Increase of 62 millions in a year. Doubled in 5 years (1868, only 18 millions). Post cards mailed, 54 millions. Registered letters, 13,021,000; free letters, 18,215,000; 94,000,000 pieces third-class matter; 11,968,000 second-class matter; 8,385,000 packages fourth-class matter. Grand total, 766,000,000.

Canada's postal net revenue, 1911-12, \$10,482,255; surplus, \$1,192,729.

Postage stamps sold, \$11,995,351.

721 new post offices, 569 postal note offices, and 172 money order offices were opened 1911-12.

PROVINCES :

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

ALBERTA FACTS.

Alberta is another name for Achievement.

Area, 253,540 square miles (7 per cent. of Canada's area). Double size of Great Britain, larger than Austria-Hungary or New England States, and as large as France; comprising 162 million acres; of this, 100 million acres agricultural. Less than three million under cultivation, or only 3 per cent. of farming lands; nearly 100,000,00 acres still available; less than 35,000,000 acres given to railways or taken up in homesteads.

Alberta's population: 1881, 18,075; 1891, 22,277; 1901, 73,022; 1906, 185,412; 1911, 374,663. Increase of 424 per cent. over 1901. Largest increase in Canada; estimated now, 500,000.

Population of some Alberta cities: Calgary, 63,000; Edmonton, 53,000; Lethbridge, 14,000; Medicine Hat, 7,000.

Central Alberta has area of 50,000 square miles.

Alberta grain crops, 1912 (Prov. Govt. estimate):—

	Acres.	Bush.
Winter wheat	127 200	2,607,600
Spring Wheat	855,000	18,040,500
Oats	1,196,000	35,880,00
Barley.	262,200	6,958,060
Flax.	96,050	576,300
Rye.	17,725	354,500

Total grain, 1912..... 2,554,575 64,416,960

1911. 1,732,648 50,907,531

Hay and alfalfa acreage, 61,805. Roots, 52,231; yield, 9,957,057 bushels. Live stock for 1912, 2,405,896, viz.: Horses, 557,571; swine, 536,915; sheep, 366,946; dairy cows, 164,989; other cows, 142,243; beef cattle, 161,985; other cattle, 475,247.

Estimated roots crop, 1912, 9,957,047 bush., viz.: Potatoes, 7,459,000; turnips, 1,742,306; carrots, 344,841; mangolds, 410,910.

Wheat in Southern Alberta contains, it is claimed, largest amount of nutritive material of any wheat in world.

Northern Alberta waterfalls have 775,000 h.p.

Land area, 150,117,760 acres. Area of surveyed part cultivatable, 57,762,803 acres. Under crop, 1911, 3,277,006 bush., or less than 6 per cent. Grain production, 1912, 140,000,000 bushels.

20,000 acres taken by settlers every day in 1911.

Elevator capacity, 1911-12, 9,863,000 bush.; in 1905-6, 1,715,000 bush.

Railway mileage, 1912, over 1,700; in 1901, 978.

Alberta had, in 1912, 700 miles of new railway.

Alberta's railway to Athabasca Landing is complete, and other lines are under way to Peace River.

Chartered banks, 1911, 220; in 1905, 41.

Alberta has 300 coal mines; 224 in operation in 1911, turned out 1,694,564 tons of coal and coke. In 1910, 154 mines had output of 3,036,757 tons. Estimated output, 1912, 6,000,000 tons, practically all used in the West. New beds of anthracite have been found in Yellowhead Pass. Alberta has coal in every part from the boundary to Lake Athabasca, viz., 16,218 sq. miles; estimated contents, 89,330,000,000 tons.

75,000 immigrants came in 1911; 1912, 100,000.

Ranching leases cover 2,901,234 acres in Alberta and 1,145,966 in Saskatchewan.

CALGARY.—Area 6 miles sq. Centre of a 50 million acre area. Population (police estimate), 63,000; assessment, \$112,554,400; new buildings, 1912, \$20,000,000; bank clearings, \$275,492,303, 6th in Dominion.

Calgary is piping natural gas from Bow Island, 175 miles away. Edmonton will have a supply 165 miles north.

EDMONTON.—Census population, 24,900; civic census, 53,611; assessment, \$123,512,590; new buildings, \$14,446,819; bank clearings, \$220,727,624; customs dues, \$1,504,756; street railway passengers, 11,250,404. 30 miles of paving, 92 miles of water mains, 22 miles of boulevards.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"1912 was another year of wonderful prosperity."—Sir Richard McBride.

British Columbia is equal to 24 Switzerlands, with 200,000 square miles of Mountains (Switzerland 16,000).

"Probably at no period in the history of British Columbia, has the outlook for the future been so bright as at the present time."—Pres. Vancouver Board of Trade.

British Columbia area, 395,000 sq. m., or 10 per cent. of Canada's total area; larger than British Isles, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy combined.

Population, 1901, 178,657; 1911, 392,480 (male, 251,619); female, 140,861).

British Columbia is anticipating immense development with opening of Panama Canal. Distance from Liverpool to Vancouver via Cape Horn, 14,342 miles; via Panama, 8,676 miles. "There would seem to be no reason, if facilities are provided, why millions of bushels of Western grain should not find an outlet through Panama."—Deputy Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

British Columbia possesses unique opportunities for the capitalist, miner, lumberman, fisherman, mechanic and artisan, prosperous growing cities, an unexcelled system of free education, good sound laws wisely administered, a progressive railway policy, opening up vast areas of productive virgin soil, good, well-made roads, a vast area of commercial timber—Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock, red and white cedar, tamarack, etc., immense coal and iron deposits, gold, silver, copper, lead, etc.

British Columbia waters are swarming with salmon, halibut, cod, herring, smelt, trout, etc.

British Columbia fruit has taken the highest awards wherever exhibited.

British Columbia is particularly adapted to mixed farming, fruit and vegetable growing.

British Columbia possesses good and rapidly extending markets, both local and outside.

British Columbia possesses a great strategical situation, being the gateway of the rapidly developing West.

British Columbia has 672 post offices.

British Columbia has area of 65, 000,000,000 acres capable of producing merchantable timber.

“The timber wealth of British Columbia is the last great timber asset of Canada.”—Dominion Director of Forestry.

British Columbia led in fishery production, \$13,677,-125 in 1911-12. Increase of \$4,513,890 in a year.

British Columbia has 250,000,000 sq. miles of unprospected mining area.

British Columbia mining data: Production, 1910, of 83 mines, \$26,377,066; 1911, of 80 mines, \$23,494,072. Decrease due to labor troubles. Total production all years to 1911, \$397,696,722, including gold, \$137,175,-683; silver, \$32,053,895; lead, \$25,715,126; copper, \$65,-315,049.

1911 mineral production: Gold, \$5,151,513; silver, \$958,293; lead, \$1,069,521; copper, \$4,571,644; coal, \$7,675,717; zinc, \$129,092; coke, \$396,030; miscell, \$3,547,262.

Coal production, all years, to date, 34,622,133 tons; value, \$109,486,674. Coke, 2,316,914 tons; value, \$12,-597,669. 1911 production, coal-coke, 2,259,067 tons.

3,241 men were employed in the 80 shipping mines, and 353 in the non-shipping ones.

Coal sales, 1911: In Canada, 1,373,779 tons; in United States, 573,888 tons; exported to other countries, 38,808—total, 1,986,475 tons.

Building material production, 1911, \$3,547,262 (incomplete returns.)

British Columbia estimated mining production, 1912, \$31,500,000.

British Columbia is building a highway from Vancouver to Alberta.

VANCOUVER.

Board of Trade has 261 members.

Census population, 1911, 100,401; or with suburbs, now estimated at 150,000.

Bank clearings, 1912, \$645,118,877 (4th in Canada) 1909, \$246,149—211.

New buildings, 1912, \$19,428,432.

Vancouver ranks 9th industrially. Production, 1910, \$15,866,006.

Civic estimates, 1913, nearly \$5,000,000.

262 police force; 157 fire brigade.

Tonnage, Jan.-Oct., 1912, 1942 outward sea-going vessels, tonnage 1,707,304; 7,340 coasting vessels, tonnage, 2,947,002.

17 parks; acreage 1,144.

VICTORIA.—Board of Trade has 247 members. Census population, 1911, 51,660. Bank clearings show an increase of 36 per cent. over 1911, and totalled \$183,544,238. New buildings, 1912, \$10,666,206; 100 per cent. increase in value of structures erected.

MANITOBA FACTS.

Manitoba first settled in 1811 by 125 Scotch settlers under Lord Selkirk.

Population, 1871, 25,228; 1901, 255,211; 1906, 360,000; 1909, 466,268; 1911, 455,869. Nearly doubled in 12 years.

Field crops, 1912 (Prov. Gov. estimate) largest in history of province:

	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.
Wheat.	58,433,579	20.7	2,823,862
Oats.	87,190,677	46.0	1,939,982
Barley.	33,795,191	35.1	962,928
Flax, rye and peas. . . .	2,938,047		209,556

Total.	182,357,494		5,935,828
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Manitoba has 49,755 farmers, with nearly 6,000,000 acres under cultivation. Number of sheep, 42,085; of horses, 273,395; of cattle, 407,611, and of pigs, 192,386.

Land prepared for crops, 1913, 1,945,223 acres.

Manitoba's former area, 73,732 square miles. Added in 1911, 180,000; total, 255,732.

Value of new farm buildings, 1912, \$3,380,345.

Dairy products: \$1,904,637, viz.: Butter, \$1,834,876; cheese, \$69,760.

Manitoba has 871,700 live stock, viz.: Horses, 251,800; milch cows, 161,200; other cattle, 293,300; sheep, 29,600; swine, 135,800.

Land area, 147,152,880 acres. Available for cultivation in surveyed part, 26,872,251 acres. Area under crop, 1911, 4,932,032 acres.

Manitoba's wheat growth doubled since 1891.

Railway mileage, 1901, 2,056; 1911, 3,678.

Bank branches, 1901, 52; 1911, 192.

Elevator capacity, 1911-12, 22,410,500 bush.; 1900-01, 10,323,272 bush.

Manitoba had, 12 years ago, 1,900 miles of railway; 1912, 3,800, or double the mileage.

Manitoba Agricultural College had 545 students in 1911, viz., 261 in agriculture, 60 in home economics, 166 Normal students, and 58 in engineer's short course.

Manitoba vital statistics, 1911: Births, 13,615; marriages, 5,131; deaths, 5,449.

Total assessment of real and personal property is \$326,322,516.

Potatoes, 10,734,612 bush.; roots, 3,895,118 bush.; cultivated grasses, 282,241 tons.

Threshing outfits in operation, 3,686.

WINNIPEG FACTS, 1912.

Winnipeg—third city in Canada. Less than 40 years ago a Hudson's Bay trading post, now ranks fourth in Canada's industrial centres. Manufacturing output, 1905, 8½ millions; output, 1912, 39 millions; increase of 400 per cent. in 10 years; over 300 factories and shops, employing 16,000. Wages, \$9,000,000.

Population, 1870, 215; 1902, 48,411; census, 1911, 136,835; 1912, 200,000, with suburbs.

New buildings, 1901, \$1,708,557; 1912, \$20,475,350.

Customs receipts, 1911,12, \$10,484,092.

Number of buildings, 1901, 796; 1912, 5,046.

Value of new buildings last 8 years, 95 millions.

Sewers, 230; water mains, 234½.

Winnipeg has 165 policemen, 164 firemen, 122 churches, and 45 publications.

Winnipeg has 5 railroad systems, 24 pair of railway tracks, radiating from it; 3,900 railway employees.

Winnipeg Manufacturers' Association, third largest in Canada. Industrial Bureau, 28 business bodies affiliated, and 800 business firms.

Winnipeg's commercial field largest in Canada, covered by 13,480 miles of railways.

Winnipeg is greatest grain market on continent.

Winnipeg owns its water and light system, quarries, asphalt plant, and water power development of 60,000 h.p., selling power and light at cost.

Winnipeg bank clearings in 1902 were \$188,370,000; they reached \$504,585,914 in 1906; 1912, \$1,537,817,524.

Winnipeg has an annual wholesale turnover of \$140,000,000; 4,000 commercial travellers.

Winnipeg's annual freight tonnage, 2,500,000 tons.

Winnipeg has 37 schools, 350 teachers, 22,000 school enrollment.

Winnipeg's death rate, 1911, 11.9 per thousand, one of the lowest on the continent.

Winnipeg's assessment: 1900, \$25,077,400; 1902, \$28,615,810; 1905, \$62,727,630; 1906, \$80,511,727; 1909, \$131,402,800; 1912, \$214,360,440.

Winnipeg imported \$140,000,000 worth of goods during 1912.

220,000,000 bush. of grain inspected in Winnipeg in 1912; 53,000,000 bush. still in Prairie Provinces. Grain receipts, 1912, Port Arthur and Fort William, 161 million bush.

BRANDON.—Manitoba's second city. Census population, 13,839. Present estimate, 18,000. Bank clearings; 10 banks; assessment, \$11,626,760; pupils in schools, 2,822; building permits, \$1,138,514; 33 miles of streets and boulevards, and 40 of sidewalks.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Maritime Provinces' area, 51,957 square miles.

Maritime Provinces' fishery production, 1911-12, \$15,450,103, viz.: N. S., \$9,367,550; N. B., \$4,886,157; P. E. I., \$1,196,396. (Dom. Government Report.)

Maritime Provinces have 3,925 post-offices and 3,171 miles of railway.

Population, 1911, 807,384; 1901, 893,953.

Maritime Provinces manufacturing production, 1910, \$91,264,956.

Maritime Provinces field crops value, 1912, \$40,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

"Nova Scotia's business turnover for 1912 was by far the best in the history of the province. The great industries have all set new records. Faith in Nova Scotia is the keynote of the day."—Halifax Chronicle.

Population, 1901, 459,574; 1911, 492,338 (male, 251,019; female, 241,319).

N. S. manufactured products value, 1910, \$52,706,184; 123 per cent. increase in 10 years. 1,480 establishments, capital, \$79,596,341; employees, 28,796; wages, \$10,628,955.

N. S. products, 1912 (per Halifax Herald), \$134,893,748 (increase of \$12,000,000); viz.: Fisheries, \$8,500,000; shipping and manufactures, \$40,000,000; lumber, \$2,000,000; coal, \$20,700,000; steel rails, structural steel, etc., \$9,500,000; pig iron, \$6,640,000; steel ingots, \$12,090,000; iron ore imported, \$2,640,000; coke, \$2,400,000; stone, gypsum, building material, etc., \$1,350,000; gold, \$95,000; field crops, \$19,378,748; apples (1,000,000 bbls.), \$2,000,000; other fruits, \$1,000,000; live stock products, \$6,500,000.

N. S. has produced 3,000,000 barrels of apples in 5 years; acreage of producing orchards rapidly increasing.

Coal production, 6,800,000 tons, increase of 691,000 tons. Total value at pit's mouth, \$25,000,000.

N. S. shipped 1,734,876 barrels of apples, 1911-12, mostly to Britain.

N. S. annual timber cut, 1912, 250 million feet.

N. S. manufactured products value, 1912, \$70,630,000; 123 per cent. increase in 10 years.

Nova Scotia contains the largest individual self-contained steel-making plant in the world. Nova Scotia has 640 miles of bituminous coal area, the only large coal fields in Eastern Canada.

N. S. timber area, 5,500,000 acres, with 24,000,000 cords of pulpwood.

The Nova Scotia gold fields cover an area of approximately 3,000 square miles.

Coal production, 6,800,000 tons; increase of 519,556 tons in a year.

Nova Scotia has 328 days in the year in which the thermometer goes above 32 degrees, and 200 in which it rises above 50 degrees.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX.—Founded in 1749, city in 1842. Population, 48,000. Harbor 6 miles long, protected by 11 forts. Exports, 1911-12, \$15,467,270; imports, \$11,512,546.

70,000 immigrants landed in 1911-12. Customs receipts, \$1,774,986. Shipping tonnage, 3,111,535. I. C. R. earnings, \$746,637. Estimated Government expenditure on I. C. R., etc., \$30,000,000.

Bank clearings, 1912, \$100,467,672; increase of \$12,473,634 in year. New buildings, \$579,775. Assessment, \$31,604,750.

70,702 immigrants landed in 1911-12. Customs receipts, \$2,117,609. Shipping tonnage, 3,111,535.

Halifax harbor, 6 miles long, with an average width of a mile, is capable of accomdating the combined naval fleets of the world. It is protected by 11 forts—second only to Gibraltar—and is the only modern protected harbor in Canada. It is the chief British naval station in North America.

Halifax has one of the largest and best equipped drydocks in America, and is the terminus of Intercolonial, Dominion Atlantic, and Halifax and South-Western Railways.

\$35,000,000 are to be spent in the immediate future in providing greater railway accommodation and harbor facilities, which will make the port of Halifax the peer of any in Canada.

Halifax is a leading educational centre.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

N. B. made a separate province in 1784. Population, 1901, 331,120; 1911, 351,899 (male, 179,867; female, 172,022).

N. B.'s timber stand estimated at 22 billion feet.

Pulpwood exports, 1911, 122,698 cords, worth \$810,959.

N. B. had, 1910, 1,158 industrial establishments. Capital, \$36,125,012; employees, 24,755; wages, \$8,314,212; value of products, \$35,422,302, increase of 68 per cent. in 10 years.

N. B. has 7 million acres of Crown lands. Two-thirds of province is forest area.

St. John River, the Rhine of Canada, 500 miles long, drains 26,000 square miles.

N. B. has 227,145 cattle, 60,829 horses, 150,760 sheep and 91,363 hogs, 24 cheese factories. 23 illustration apple orchards.

N. B. is rich in fish and game, with finest salmon rivers in Canada.

ST. JOHN.

"St. John has the location, the labor, climate, raw materials and shipping facilities which insures economy of industrial production and adequate facilities for distribution.." Trade of 1911 \$4,000,000 greater than in 1910..

Census pop., 42,511. Present pop., 52,000

44 churches, 480 acres of parks.

Canadian terminus of 15 steamship lines. 135 sailings, Nov.-April, 1911-12, with \$32,511,806 worth of exports. Second largest shipping port in Canada. 10-year increase in export trade, \$17,325,968.

17 banks; bank clearings, 1912, \$88,969,218.





PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Described by Jacques Cartier in 1534 as "A low and beautiful land," at Canada's front door—Canada's million-acre farm. Named P. E. I. in 1799. Joined Dominion 1873.

80 per cent. of population are engaged in agriculture; 85 per cent. of area occupied.

Population, 1775, 1,500; 1901, 103,259; 1911, 93,722. Decrease, 9,537.

Charlottetown's population, 11,198; Summerside, 2,678.

334 manufacturing establishments. Capital, 2,081,776; products, \$2,326,708; employees, 3,804; wages, \$445,998.

P. E. I. has 14,369 farms; 1,202,347 acres of farm land occupied. 316,409 acres of forest. 205,979 apple trees.

Value of butter and cheese, 1910, \$561,756. Value of lands, buildings, etc., of farmers, 1911, \$34,369,515; of live stock, \$7,489,754; field crops, etc., \$6,833,597.

ONTARIO.

Ontario's field crops, 1912 (Ont. Govt. estimate):

	Acres.	Bush.	Per acre.
Fall wheat	759,888	15,039,885	19.8
Spring wheat	123,080	2,302,339	18.7
Barley	647,382	19,232,275	29.7
Oats.	2,601,735	98,444,807	37.8
Peas.	221,524	3,667,005	16.6
Beans	69,703	1,182,132	170.
Rye.	105,949	1,839,675	17.4
Buckwheat	205,893	5,414,769	26.3
Corn (husking)	301,251	21,969,468	72.9
Corn (silo)	377,982	3,969,597	10.50
Potatoes	158,888	21,346,394	134.
Carrots	2,742	747,207	273.
Mangel-wurzels	60,103	27,671,114	460.
Turnips	101,529	49,561,566	488.
Mixed grains	448,402	16,382,161	36.5
Hay and clover	3,367,369	5,220,713	1.55
Sugar beets	21,054	7,819,066	3.71

Field crops, market value, 1912, \$188,000,000; 1911, \$179,974,358.

Ontario's field crops product of \$188,000,00. is more than that of any other two provinces.

Population, 1901, 2,182,947; 1911, 2,523,208 (male, 1,299,253; female, 1,223,955).

Ontario's area by reason of new provincial boundary is 407,252 square miles, larger than 3 United Kingdoms; nearly as large as South Africa.

Total area of Ontario (exclusive of Great Lakes) estimated at 252,000,000 acres. Of this 24,000,000 acres have been sold, located, etc., leaving still in the Crown 228,000,00 acres.

Pasture land (cleared), 3,082,671 acres; orchards, 310,096 acres. Small fruits, 24,699 acres; vineyards, 11,634 acres; gardens, 56,716 acres.

Ontario has 6,091,119 live stock, viz., 742,139 horses, 1,044,177 milch cows, 1,580,603 other cattle, 1,021,848 sheep, 1,702,352 swine; poultry, 13,024,983; wool clip, 3,669,419 lbs.

Assessed land, 24,683,747 acres; cleared, 14,381,650 acres; woodland, 5,333,296 acres; slash land, 2,307,773 acres; marsh or swamp lands, 2,661,028 acres; percentage of land cleared, 58.26.

Value of land, \$723,902,419; buildings, \$317,876,963; implements, \$84,969,426; live stock, \$214,720,424. Total, \$1,341,469,232.

Ontario had, 1911, 1077 cheese factories. Value of cheese and butter made, \$16,147,266. 120 creameries made butter of value of \$3,268,303. Total, \$19,415,569. 100 canning factories.

Ontario had, 1911, 11,335 chattel mortgages; amount, \$42,191,120. Of this, against farmers only \$2,631,917.

Ontario farmers have \$1,200,000,000 invested.

Ontario Agricultural College enrolment, 1,451. 100 Farmers' Institutes, 20,000 members; 687 Women's Institute, 21,000 members.

Ontario leads in provincial productivity.

Ontario received 50,727 immigrants in 1912.

ONTARIO MINING FACTS.

Ontario mining production, 1911 (Bureau of Mines basis of estimate), \$41,976,797. Highest on record. Doubled in 5 years. Increase of 6.7 per cent. over 1910.

Metallie production was \$21,102,867, or 70 per cent., viz., gold, \$12,637; silver, \$15,953,895; cobalt, \$170,890; nickel, \$3,664,474; copper, \$1,281,118; iron ore, \$445,930; pig iron, \$7,716,314.

Non-metallie was \$12,873,930, or 30 per cent., including: Arsenic, \$74,609; brick and tile, \$3,802,831; cement, \$3,604,642; natural gas, \$2,186,762; petroleum, \$353,573; lime, \$402,340; sewer pipe, \$410,064; salt, \$430,835.

Ontario's mining production is 41 per cent. of all Canada, or 64 per cent. of metallie values.

Ontario's total mining production from beginning of mining, \$190,761,309, including silver, \$79,504,371; pig iron, \$49,191,732; nickel, \$36,276,303; copper, \$15,655,221; iron ore, \$6,485,501; gold, \$2,620,627.

Ontario has third place in silver producing lands.

Cobalt has 31 producing mines. Total silver production, 1904-1911 \$64,322,180; other metals, \$1,057,691. Dividends, \$30,198,009.

Estimated Cobalt production, calendar year 1912, \$17,500,000, making total since 1904, \$81,817,000.

Ontario's mining employees, 19,713; wages, \$12,858,234.

ONTARIO'S TIMBER FACTS.

Ontario has collected, since Confederation, \$44,000,000 in revenue from timber.

Ontario's timber assets, worth \$370,500,000, viz., red and white pine on Crown lands, 13,500,000,000 feet at \$10, \$135,000,000. Pine on licensed lands, 7,000,000,000 feet at \$1.50, \$10,500,000; pulpwood, 300,000,000 cords (22,500,000 feet, of which is fit for sawlogs, \$225,000,000). Pulpwood exports, 1911, 89,050 cords; value, \$570,990.

Ontario's timber cut, 1911, \$30,011,000, or nearly half in all Canada. Revenue, 1912, \$2,068,060. Area under license, 18,410 sq. miles.

Ontario has 5 pulp and paper mills at Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Spanish River, Sault Ste. Marie and Dryden.

Ontario has 6 Forest Reserves and 2 Parks, viz.: Timagami, 5,900 s.m.; Mississaga, 3,000 s.m.; Nepigin, 7,300 s.m.; Eastern, 100 s.m.; Sibley, 70 s.m.; Quetico, 1,560 s.m.; Algonquin Park, 2,066 s.m.; Rondeau Park, 8 s.m. Total, 20,000 square miles.

Area of forest wealth, exclusive of new District of Patricia, estimated at 102,000 square miles, while that covered by timber license is about 20,000 miles. Quantity of pine standing on licensed lands estimated at 7,000,000,000 feet; on unlicensed territory, 13,500,000,000 feet; pulpwood estimated at 300,000,000 cords. Others being built at Abitibi and Fort Frances.

MISCELLANEOUS ONTARIO FACTS.

1911: Births, 57,235; marriages, 25,807; deaths, 34,341. Increase over 1910 of 1,364, 1,771 and 802 respectively. Births included, 622 pairs of twins and 6 cases of triplets. 1.087 children born out of wedlock.

Tuberculosis second in list of mortality, 2,853 deaths in 1911. In 10 years, rate per 100,000 dropped from 148 to 93.

Ontario leads Canada with 6,543 industrial establishments. Increase of only 5 in 5 years, due to many amalgamations, while capitalization increased by \$200,000,000, employees by 50,000; wages paid by \$55,000,000 and total production by \$210,000,000.

Ontario has 56 out of the 77 building societies and loan and trust companies in Canada. Paid up capital, \$41,552,849; reserve fund \$28,264,105; deposits, \$33,742,512.

Estimated water area of Ontario 40,354 S. M., exclusive of Great Lakes, or any arm of the sea. This area is over 75 per cent. of the total water area of United States, exclusive of Alaska, the Philippines, and other external possessions.

Royal Military College has 120 cadets. 60 college graduates on Permanent Force or Staff, 135 in Army.

Ontario leads provinces in railway mileage—8,546.

Ontario has 3,845 post offices out of 13,859.

TORONTO FACTS.

Toronto founded as a French trading post, 1749. Chosen as provincial capital, 1792. Incorporated as a city, 1834, population 9,254; 1911 census, 376,240; police estimate, 1912, 425,407; assessment estimate, 1912, 410,036. Only 10 cities in America have larger population.

Toronto's area is 28 square miles.

Toronto Board of Trade membership, 2,830.

Streets gas lighted, 1840; gas pipes now, 584 miles; 82,022 gas meters; 75,000 users. First electric cars, 1891. Street R.R. Co. earnings, 1912, \$5,373,874. City's share, \$798,958.

335 trains enter and leave Toronto daily.

Toronto's per capita expense of municipal government, 1870, \$9.60; 1911, \$21.94.

New buildings, 1912, \$27,401,761, including 86 factories, 66 warehouses, 5,675 dwellings, 80 apartments, and 383 stores.

1911: Births, 10,046; marriages, 5,191; deaths, 6,011.

Toronto ranks second industrially in Canada. Production value, 1910, \$154,000,000; increase of 164 per cent. in 10 years.

Assessment, \$423,535,623; increase of \$79,937,478 in year. Tax rate 18½ mills. Net debt, \$39,217,546. City property valued at \$20,000,000. Estimated expenditures for 1912, \$9,010,000. Tax receipts, \$6,286,963.

Toronto's 412 miles of streets would reach to Chicago; 335 miles sewers to Montreal; concrete sidewalks to Quebec.

Toronto has 52 parks and gardens of 1,605 acres. 39,000 telephones. 300 firemen. 600 policemen.

Toronto has the largest exhibition in America. Attendance, nearly a million.

Toronto has: Public schools, 80; high schools, 8; technical, 1; separate schools, 22; Protestant industrial schools, 2; Roman Catholic industrial schools, 1; 40 colleges, seminaries and day schools; three cathedrals, about 245 churches, 10 synagogues, 48 missions, 5 missionary training schools, and 9 convents.

56,471 children attend the public schools, 3,163 high schools, 6,787 separate schools. There are 1,019 principals and teachers in the public schools; 179 kindergarten teachers and 147 teachers in the high schools.

Canada's oldest local union, Toronto Typographical, established in 1844.

SOME OTHER ONTARIO CITIES.

LONDON.—Census population 46,300. Product of 240 factories, 1910, \$16,273,999. 100 per cent. increase in 10 years. Bank clearings, \$84,526,961. 17 public schools, 3 parks, 4 railway systems.

OTTAWA.—Census population, 86,340. Assessment, 1911, \$76,262,809. Bank clearings, \$244,173,451. Production, 1910, \$55,125,946. Bank clearings, 1912, \$167,551,697.

HAMILTON.—Census pop., 81,960; of tributary territory, 300,000; 28 banks, 16,600 houses, 78 churches, 30 public schools, 395 miles of streets, 13 parks, 7 railways, and 4 suburban electric railways. \$20,000,000 invested by United States capital in 10 years by 35 firms; assessment, \$67,113,867. 400 industries all told. Capital invested, \$150,000,000; employees, 25,000. Production, 1910, \$55,125,946. Bank clearings, \$167,551,697.

BRANTFORD.—Census: population, 23,132; assessment, 1912, \$15,648,345; new buildings, \$1,167,105; manufacturing products, \$15,866,229. Increase, 185 per cent. in 10 years.

KINGSTON.—Census population, 18,874; assessment, \$10,408,797; new buildings, \$645,774.

PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM have elevator capacity of 26,360,000 bushels; will be increased to 36,860,000 in 1913. Fort William.—Census population, 16,499; bank clearings, 1912, \$40,503,087; new buildings, \$4,211,285. Port Arthur.—Census population, 11,220; new buildings, \$2,499,179.

PETERBOROUGH.—Census population, 18,630; population now, 30,000, 70 per cent. increase in 10 years. Assessment, \$10,056,710; new buildings, \$465,905; customs revenue, \$393,486.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

"1912 was a remarkable one in the development of Quebec's industries."—Sir Lomer Gouin.

Quebec is Canada's largest province, 706,834 square miles, larger than five United Kingdoms.

Population, 1901, 1,648,898; 1911, 2,002,712 (male, 1,011,247; female, 991,465; 80 per cent. of population, or approximately 1,670,000, are French speaking, and 20 per cent., or 418,000, English speaking. In Canada, outside Quebec Province, about 550,000 French speaking people. Total French speaking population of Canada approximately 2,220,000.

Of French speaking people in Quebec, 70 per cent., or 1,169,000, live in villages and rural districts, and 30 per cent., or 501,000, in cities and large towns.

Aggregate yearly wages of French-speaking people in Quebec, in industries, estimated to be \$150,000,000.

Annual value of field crops is between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000; of dairy products, about \$25,000,000; and of manufactured products, \$320,000,000.

Quebec City spent more than \$1,500,000 in 1911 for civic improvements.

Quebec has 4.845 industrial establishments, increase of 1,619 in 5 years. Capitalization, \$71,000,000; number of employees, 39,000; wages paid, \$22,000,000, and total production of \$131,000,000.

Quebec has 28 pulp and paper mills. Pulpwood exports, 1911, 1,633,136 cords; value, \$3,958,423.

19 pulp, paper and lumber companies were incorporated in 1911; capital, \$60,000,000. Wood and forest revenue, 1911, \$1,126,907; 1912, nearly \$1,500,000. Total pulpwood production, 1911, 1,026,000 cords; 390,000 manufactured, 636,000 exported.

Quebec has forest of 1,111,000,000 acres, worth \$445,000,000. Lumber production from Quebec's 450 mills total, 1 billion feet a year. Forest reserves, 104,000,000 acres.

Quebec mineral production, 1911, \$8,679,786; increase of over \$1,000,000 over 1910; asbestos lead, with \$3,026,300.

MONTREAL.

Montreal is Canada's leading industrial city; value of production, 1910 (including Westmount, Maisonneuve and Lachine), \$115,000,000; increase of 168 per cent in 20 years.

Montreal's exemptions, \$120,119,419. Debt, in 1887, \$12,682,400; in 1912, \$48,575,305, or \$113 per head.

Montreal's assessed valuation, 1912, \$689,000,000. Increase of \$159,000,000 over 1911.

Harbor Commissioner's elevators will have storage capacity of 5,140,000 bushels.

Montreal harbor business, 1912, broke all records. Customs receipts for 7 months of navigation, \$15,508,124; increase of 33 1-3 per cent. over 1911.

Revenue of port, \$461,396; \$430,623 in 1911. 736 ocean liners were in port, representing tonnage of 2,403,924; 2,239,429 in 1911.

Montreal's building permits, 1912, \$19,641,955; increase of 35 per cent.

Montreal Tramways: Net earnings, 9 mos., Oct., 1911-June, 1912, \$1,736,459. Passengers carried, 139,406,275.

SASKATCHEWAN.

"The Potential bread basket of the Empire."

Incorporated a province Sept. 1, 1905. Has Legislative Assembly of 41 members; 10 M.P.'s, 4 Senators.

Population, 1901, 91,279; 1911, 492,432 (male, 291,730; female, 200,702).

80 per cent. of population engaged in agriculture.

Estimate of four principal grain crops, per Provincial Department of Agriculture:

	Bushels		
	Acres sown.	per acre.	Yield.
Wheat.	5,384,092	19.9	107,167,700
Oats.	2,421,932	44.4	107,619,948
Barley.	267,139	31.1	8,319,589
Flax.	1,111,651	12.7	14,171,210

Total of 237,278,446 bush., or 24,568,033 more than in 1911. 11 per cent. increase.

Saskatchewan stands first amongst the wheat producing provinces of Canada. Produced 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in the past twelve years.

Average wheat yield for past 10 years (18.5) exceeds that of U. S. for same period by over 5 to acre.

Saskatchewan holds world record for wheat grown for commercial purposes, and won first prize for best collection of farm products at International Exhibition, Lethbridge, 1912.

In 1901 1 per cent. Saskatchewan arable acreage produced 18,000,000 bush. of grain. In 1912, 15 per cent. of arable acreage produced 290,000,000 bush. of grain. By 1921 500,000,000 bush. of grain will be produced.

Total area under crop is little more than amount of land involved in road allowances.

Area, 250,650 square miles. Large as France, and twice the size of British Isles. 760 by 320 miles.

Land area, 155,092,480 acres. Cultivated area, 10 per cent.; 90 per cent. still open for settlement.

Area of surveyed part cultivatable, 69,217,153 acres. Under crop, 1912, 9,276,670 acres, or little over 11 per cent.

Four largest rivers are: Saskatchewan, 1,200 miles; Churchill, 1,000 miles; Souris, 450 miles; Qu'Appelle, 270 miles in length.

Average mean temperature during past ten years, 33.8 degrees. April-Sept., 53.1 deg.; Oct.-March, 16.2.

Saskatchewan railway construction has increased 3,059 miles since 1905. Total mileage on Dec. 31, 1912, 4,617 miles. 30 branch lines under construction 1912-13.

Total telephone expenditure year ending Oct., 1912, \$4,036,101; gross income, Mar.-Oct., \$414,332. System has 3,167 long-distance pole miles of wire, and 11,037 long-distance wire miles; 88 exchanges; 238 toll offices.

On Nov. 30, 1912, 337 rural telephone companies; 7,554 miles of line and 8,024 subscribers. Capital, \$1,011,685

Elevator capacity, 1911-12, 29,314,000 bush.; in 1905-6, 8,951,600 bush.

Wheat production 20 times greater than in 1891.

Chartered banks, 1912, 372; in 1905, 39.

REGINA.—Census population, 30,213; assessment, \$70,666,745; new buildings, \$8,047,309, or 58 per cent. increase; bank clearings, \$115,727,648; customs, \$1,051,049.

SASKATOON.—Population in 1903, 113. Census pop., 12,004; present estimate, 27,000; bank clearings., \$115,898,477; building permits, \$7,640,530; Civic improvements, \$9,995,000; assessment, \$39,867,465. 1,381 new houses in 1912. "In trade, industry and buildings, 1912 was kind to Saskatoon."—The Phoenix.

MOOSE JAW.—Census population, 13,723; assessment, \$56,765,474; new buildings, \$4,084,815; bank clearings, \$65,136,326; customs dues, \$949,675.

RAILWAYS.

Canada's railway mileage, June 30, 1912, 26,727, or (including all tracks and sidings), 34,629, doubled in 20 years. Mileage in 1836, 16; at Confederation, 1867, 2,278. Increase of over 1,000 per cent.

Canada's railway mileage doubled in 20 years. Mileage in 1836, 16; at Confederation, 1867, 2,278. 6,000 miles planned for next 5 years.

During year ending June 30th, 1912, Canada's railways carried more passengers and freight, ran more trains and employed more than ever before.

Canada has one mile of railway to 270 people.

Ontario leads in mileage with 8,546; Quebec,, 3,883; Manitoba, 3,520; Saskatchewan, 3,754; Alberta, 1,897; British Columbia, 1,854; New Brunswick, 1,545; Nova Scotia, 1,357; Prince Edward Island, 269; Yukon, 102.

Capital invested in our railways, \$1,588,937,526.

Canada's railways have been given cash subsidies of \$208,072,073, viz.: \$154,075,235 from Dominion, \$35,945,515 from provinces, and \$18,051,323 from municipalities. Dominion and Provincial Governments have also guaranteed railway bonds for many millions. Railway subsidies, 1911-12, \$5,858,163.

Canada has given to railways, through governments and municipalities, \$600,000,000, in addition to \$118,000,000 invested in government-owned lines.

Capitalization of railways in Canada, \$60,000 per mile; \$57,976 in United States; \$275,040 in Great Britain.

Passengers carried, 41,124,181 (doubled in 10 years); tons of freight, 89,444,331 (trebled in 12 years).

Total earnings, \$219,403,752.79; operating expenses, \$150,726,539.87.

During the year ended June 30th, 1912, the various governments guaranteed bonds of Canadian railways \$96,733,688, bringing the total up to \$245,070,045. During the same period the sum of \$60,248,325 was added to the capital liability of railways.

30 years ago Canadian passenger trains ran a total of 8,298,957 miles; 1912, 40,440,393 miles.

13 years ago it cost 80 cents to run a train one mile; now, \$1.49.

Canada's railways employ 141,000. Annual wages, \$74,000,000.

Another inter-ocean railway is planned, from Pacific Ocean to Hudson Bay, 1,600 miles long, viz., the Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway.

Canada has spent \$645,852,453 on railways and canals, viz.: Railways, \$511,397,373; canals, \$134,455,080. Revenue from same, \$183,082,360.

Canada has 1,483 miles of Government railways. Total cost, on March 31st, 1912, \$94,745,819. Passengers carried, 1911-12, 3,416,553; freight, 4,536,599 tons.

Canada spent on N.T. Ry. to March 31st, 1912, \$116,000,000 (\$21,000,000 thereof in 1911-12). Total cost estimated at \$140,000,000.

Authorized mileage of Grand Trunk Pacific main line and branches, 11,500. 1,745 miles between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert.

T. & N. O. net revenue, including royalties and land sale, 1911-12, \$532,033; gross revenue, \$1,707,450, operating expenses, \$1,384,697. Pay roll, \$1,090,310. Capital cost of line to October 31st, 1912, \$18,746,000.

CANADA'S GREAT RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

If the whole account for transportation were put together, including cash subsidies, cost and maintenance of canals, value of land grants and guaranties, outlay on the Grand Trunk Pacific, with expenditure on harbors and lighting, it would exceed a billion dollars. No other nation has done as much.—J. L. Payne.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

C.N.R. built at rate of mile a day for 16 years.

C.N.R. mileage, 1896, 100 miles; 1912, 7,000 miles.

Gross earnings, \$20,860,093; increase of 27.50 per cent. over 1911. Net, \$5,881,045; increase, 17.85 per cent.

C.N.R. operated at close of last fiscal year an average mileage of 4,319 on Western lines. Mileage in operation, December 1st, 1912, 4,698.

C.N.R. has every contract let on a transcontinental route between Quebec City and Port Mann in B.C.

C.N.R. has the largest grain elevator in the world at Port Arthur; capacity, 7,500,000 bushels.

C.N.R. total wheat haul, 1912, 60,000,000 bushels; increase of 21,250,000 over 1911.

Hudson Bay R. R. will be 418 miles long; will cost \$5,000,000.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Electric railway mileage, 1901, 553; 1912, 1,308. Passengers carried, 1911, 426 millions. Gain of 17 per cent. in year.

Ottawa Electric R.R. Co.—net earnings, 1911, \$354,691; 19,270,521 passengers carried. Co.'s business doubled in 6 years.

\$15,000,000 invested in 28 electric railways in Ontario.

Toronto street R. R. gross earnings, 1912, \$5,373,874. City's share, \$798,958. Receipts doubled since 1905.

British Columbia Electric R.R. operates 285 miles in and around Vancouver, representing investment of \$28,000,000. Net receipts, £385,846. Passengers, 1911-12, 62,154,166.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the greatest corporations of its kind in the world.

Canadian Pacific Railway: "The results for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, exceeds all records."

Mileage, 16,955.0, viz.: C.P.R., 10,983; Building, 1,246.2; owned and controlled, 4,725.8. Gross earnings, \$123,319,541.23. Expenses, \$80,021,298.40. Net earnings, \$43,298,242.83.

Equipment, 1,820 locomotives, 2,285 passenger cars. 61,446 freight cars. Equipment, \$382,829,051.33.

Passengers carried, 13,751,516; freight, 25,940,238 tons.

Employees, 85,000; monthly pay roll, \$4,300,000.

Capital stock, \$180,000,000.00; preference, \$66,695,097.03; debenture stock, \$153,823,706.86, mortgage bonds, \$38,648,633.33, etc.

C.P.R. stock sold on New York Stock Exchange in 1912 at over 280. Dividend declared, 1912, 10 per cent.

Canada gave C.P.R. 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.

The C.P.R. was built in five years instead of ten, as per contract. Cost over 300 millions.

C. P. R. lands sold during year, 669,639 acres. Still owns 6,660,581 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 4,395,943 acres in British Columbia. Average price of sales, 1911-12, \$15.99 per acre.

Expenditures, 1911-12: Railway construction and equipment, \$36,193,521; irrigation, \$7,919,614; steamships, \$1,668,550.58; telegraph, \$358,141.97.

C. P. R. Fleet of 73 steamships: On the Atlantic, 16 ships; Great Lakes, 5; Ferry Service, 2; B. C. Lake and River, 21; B. C. Coast Service, 23; Pacific, 6.

These ships carry annually over half a million passengers; have a staff of 12,100 crew and shore staff; travel collectively a distance equal to over 57 times round the world; burn 3,300 tons of coal daily; placed in line, would reach over 31½ miles.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

The Grand Trunk System is the pioneer railway of Canada.

Capital of Grand Trunk Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific System, \$506,625,436.33 at June 30th, 1912.

G.T.R. rail and water lines will total, when completed, 15,134 miles.

Locomotives, 1,274, cars (passenger), 1,136; (freight), 37,753.

Grand Trunk is the longest continuous double track railway in the world under one management.

The Grand Trunk is the only railway that reaches all the famous summer resort districts in the "Highlands of Ontario," including the Lakes of Bays, Algonquin National Park and Temagami.

The G.T.R. and G.T.P. will ultimately have a combined mileage of 13,895; G.T.P. main line, 3,560; G.T.P. will build 23 branch lines.

The Grand Trunk Railway System constructed the St. Clair Tunnel, one of the longest submarine tunnels in the world, which is operated by electricity.

The Grand Trunk Victoria Jubilee Bridge, is one of the longest bridges in the world.

The new hotel of the Grand Trunk in Ottawa, the "Chateau Laurier," is the finest hotel in Canada.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is now constructing a 350-room hotel in Winnipeg, "The Fort Garry," which is being built on the old site of Fort Garry.

The Grand Trunk Pacific crosses the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 3,712 feet, and with a rise of but 21 feet to the mile, the lowest grade of any transcontinental railway on the Continent.

The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific combined will be the greatest railroad on the Continent.

The Grand Trunk's "International Limited" is the finest and fastest train in Canada.

135 new towns will be built on the G.T.P., between Winnipeg and Edmonton; 100 are on the market. tion by Transcontinental R.R. Com. between Winnipeg and Moncton.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The completion of the G.T.P. will shorten the trip around the world by one week.

Canada's highest mountain in the Rockies, Mt. Robson (elevation 13,700 feet), is on route of G.T.P.

The G.T.P. is constructing a chain of magnificent hotels, which will be built at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Jasper Park, Mount Robson, in the Rocky Mountains, Prince Rupert and at other points.

Construction of G.T.P. crossed Great Divide in Rocky Mountains 1,045 miles west of Winnipeg at 8.34 a.m. Pacific time, Monday, November 20th, 1911.

The first train of wheat over the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the National Transcontinental Railway via Cochrane. 40 cars, Transeona, Man., to Port Colborne, Ont., left the former place on December 24th, 1912.

Automatic Block Signalling System has been installed by the G.T.P. between Toronto and Niagara Falls, the heaviest traffic line in Canada.

Oil burning engines were, during 1912, installed in the two crack steamers of the G.T.P. on the Pacific Coast, the "Prince Rupert" and "Prince George," thus giving them a speed of from 18 to 20 knots an hour, as well as doing away with smoke and cinders and ensuring an economical service.

The G.T.P. is constructing a 20,000-ton dry dock, (which will dock the largest ship on the Pacific Ocean), railway terminal, and a commodious hotel, "Prince Rupert," at combined cost of \$5,000,000; dry dock alone, \$2,000,000.

The Marconi System of wireless telegraphy was last summer installed on all Grand Trunk vessels plying the Great Lakes.

The grading, ballasting, and track laying of the main and branch lines of the G.T.P. gives employment annually to over 6,000 men.

Canada paid in 10 years \$118,000,000 for automobiles from United States, or 40,000 of the 50,000 in use in Canada.

RELIGIOUS FACTS.

Canada has 30 religious denominations and 23,886 churches (1901 census). Protestants, 59 per cent.; Catholics, 41 per cent. Proportion of Methodists, 17.07; Presbyterians, 15.68; Anglican, 12.67; Baptist, 6.50. 8,470 Sunday Schools in 1901; 75,846 teachers and officers; 646,455 scholars.

Canada has 1,111,250 church members in 15,035 churches: Anglican, 2,500 churches; Baptist, 1,307; Christian, 74; Congregational, 199; Friends, 22; Lutheran, 500; Methodist, 5,600; Presbyterian, 4,422; other organizations (estimated), 250—Per Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Church of England clergy in Canada, 2,000.

Baptist clergy in Canada, 1,056; members, 135,000.

Congregationalists: 12,635 members, 100 pastors and supplies. Value of church property, \$1,900,870.

Roman Catholic members, 1910: 2,538,374; 2,428 churches, 8 archdeacons, 27 bishops, 4,053 clergy (1,268 religious, 2,795 secular), 13 seminaries with 1,662 students, 72 universities and colleges, 327 charitable institutions.

Evangelical Lutheran in Canada, 100,000 out of Lutheran population of 500,000.

Canada has 120,000 Jews; 10,000 Mormons.

Lord's Day Alliance of Canada has 35,000 members.

Missionary gifts by Canadian Churches, 1911-12, \$2,512,809; about 50 cents per head of Protestant population; increase of 662.3 per cent. in 3 years, viz.: Anglican, \$353,762; Baptist, \$292,842; Congregational, \$52,061; Disciples, \$11,626; Evangelical Association, \$12,974; Lutheran, \$17,861; Methodist, \$870,408; Presbyterian, \$808,637; Salvation Army, \$17,636; Other Organizations, \$75,000.

The Bible sold in 110 languages in Canada, out of the 432 into which it has been translated. First foreign version of Bible, issued by Bible Society in year founded (1804), was for Canada, in Mohawk.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Number of communicants in Presbyterian churches and missions in Canada, 295,939.

Ministers, 1,769; elders, 10,126; sums raised for all purposes, \$4,820,002, an average of \$16.50 per head. Of this, \$3,822,747 for congregational purposes and stipends; for schemes of the church, \$997,315. Budget for 1912, \$1,000,000; 1913, \$1,200,000.

7 theological colleges, with 220 students; 8 synods; 70 Presbyteries.

1,141 Presbyterian missionaries (268 in foreign fields, 814 home field, 59 French evangelization field).

Presbyterian Church in Canada is responsible for 14,000,000 in non-Christian lands.

Congregations: Self-sustaining, 1,766; augmented, 570; home missions, 2,013; total, 4,349.

Value of church property, \$22,333,834.

3,529 Presbyterian Sabbath schools, with 232,687 scholars, and 26,134 teachers and officers.

803 Young People's Societies, 29,245 members.

Church and Manse Building Fund has assisted in building 884 churches.

966 W. F. M. Societies, 17,275 members, contribution, \$93,172; 650 W. H. M. Societies, 12,245 members, contributions \$38,687.

Union of Presbyterian churches in 1875. Union of Methodist churches in 1883.

METHODIST

The Methodist Church has 1 General Conference. 12 Annual Conferences, 143 Districts, 5,184 preaching appointments.

It has 2,666 ministers and probationers for the ministry; 2,634 local preachers, 1,113 exhorters, 4,021 class leaders and assistants, 11,606 society stewards, 351,710 members.

80,483 members of 1,967 Young People's Societies.

It has 3,697 Sunday Schools, 37,676 Sunday School officers and teachers, 362,363 scholars; a total Sunday school force of 400,130.

Income of Missionary Society ending June 30th, 1912, \$612,984; 726 mission stations in the Home and Foreign fields; 794 missionaries; membership of 42,843.

Woman's Missionary Society has 11 branches, 1,191 auxiliaries, with 4,943 life and 34,210 annual members; 292 Circles with 7,399 members; 510 Mission Bands with 17,157 members. Sums raised, \$142,786.

Educational institutions supported by General Missionary Society, 55; by Woman's Missionary Society, 38. 11 colleges have 4,142 students.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH FACTS

Canada owns and operates 8,406 miles of State telegraph and cable lines.

C. P. R. owns over 12,000 miles of pole lines and over 76,000 miles of wire. G. N. W., 11,000 miles of pole lines and 50,000 miles of wire.

Alberta will spend \$2,000,000 on its telephone system, building 3,000 miles of rural lines and 500 miles of long distance lines.

Canada has one of the longest systems of Government wireless in the world, 25 stations, from mouth of St. Lawrence to head of Great Lakes.

First telephone used in Canada, at Hamilton, 1879. First telephone exchange of 121 subscribers, in Toronto, 1879. First long-distance service, Toronto-Hamilton, 1881.

Canada had, January 1st, 1912, 335,000 telephones; 788,000 miles of wire.

Canada has 1,000 telephone companies.

TRADES UNION FACTS (See "Labor")

Canada has 1,741 local trades unions, with reported membership of 102,684. Of the 1,741, 1,531 are distributed among 91 international organizations.

Ontario leads in trades unionism, with 706 out of 1,741 local unions; British Columbia second with 234; Quebec third with 205; 3 Prairie Provinces 353.

Among cities, Toronto leads with 105; Montreal, 96; Winnipeg, 79; Vancouver, 76.

TEMPERANCE FACTS

Canada's liquor bill, 1911, \$81,392,969, or \$11.30 per capita; Great Britain, \$813,000,000.

Canada's revenue from liquor trade (Dominion, Provincial and Municipal), \$17,000,000.

Canada's imports of spirits and wines, 1911-12, \$5,924,117. Highest on record.

Canada Temperance Act in force in 10 counties in Nova Scotia; 9 in New Brunswick; 2 in Manitoba.

Quebec: Of 991 Parishes, 671 under local option; 320 under license.

Manitoba: Of 143 municipalities, 44 under local option, in 27 no licenses issued, or 71 under prohibition; 72 otherwise.

Prince Edward Island: No retail liquor selling permitted in Province.

Nova Scotia: Provincial prohibitory law applicable to all Province, except Halifax.

New Brunswick: Canada Temperance Act in operation in 9 of 14 counties.

Saskatchewan and Alberta: Power under local Option laws, exercised to only limited extent, but few licenses in rural areas.

British Columbia only Province without a local option law, but few licenses outside of cities and towns.

Ontario: Liquor licenses issued in 1875, 6,185; in 1912, 1,836, viz., 1,532 taverns, 221 shop, 31 wholesale, 52 clubs.

Of Ontario's 835 municipalities, 497 are under local option, 338 under license system.

Ontario local option contests, Jan., 1912: Of 77, 26 carried, closing 70 bars; 51 defeated.

Canada is a comparatively sober country. Its per capita consumption of intoxicating liquor, less than 7 gallons; United States, 20 gallons; England, 30 gallons.

Cigarettes imported, 1911-12, 7,821,663,841, increase of 196 millions in year. Cigars imported, 252,718,242, increase of 25 millions in year.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY FACTS.

Canada's forest products value second only to agriculture, and most valuable single crop.

Production for calendar year, 1911 (over 2,335,962,000 cubic feet), \$161,093,031, including lumber, \$75,830,954; shingles and lath, \$5,724,304; pulpwood, \$4,338,024; poles, \$1,056,277; ties, \$1,682,881; firewood, \$50,000,000; posts and rails, \$10,535,567.

Timber cut, 1911, in quantities: 4,918,200,000 board feet; 1,838,474,000 shingles; 672,288 cords pulpwood; 4,116,589 trees; 585,703 poles; 16,000,000 cords firewood; and 114,000,000 posts and rails.

Canada's forest exports, 1911-12, \$40,892,674.

Pulpwood produced in Canada, 1911, 1,520,227 cords; value, \$9,678,616. Of above manufactured in Canada, 672,228 cords; value, \$4,338,024; exported in raw state, 847,939 cords; value, \$5,340,592.

55 per cent. of 1911 uplwood cut went to U. S.

Pulpwood exports, 1911, 259,514 tons; value, \$4,902,862. To United States, \$4,872,790. To United Kingdom, \$28,472.

Canadian Government, lumbermen and railways spend \$1,500,000 for fire protection by 2,000 rangers.

Canada has 500 million acres of forest land, half probably covered with merchantable timber. Estimated quantity, at present standing, suitable for manufacture into lumber, 500 to 700 billion feet, in addition to quantity suitable for pulpwood.

Estimate of Canada's pulpwood timber (by Pulp and Paper Magazine):

	Acres.	Cords.
Nova Scotia	5,000,000	24,000,000
New Brunswick	20,000,000	100,000,000
Quebec	60,000,000	600,000,000
Ontario	40,000,000	400,000,000
British Columbia	40,000,000	450,000,000
Dominion lands	100,000,000	450,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	265,000,000	2,024,000,000

GENERAL TRADE FACTS

Canada's total trade, 1911-12, \$874,637,794; 1910-11, \$769,443,905. Increase of \$105,193,889 over 1910-11, or 13.6 per cent. Trade doubled in 10 years.

Imports, \$533,286,663 (61 per cent.); exports, \$307,716,151 (35 per cent.); coin and bullion, \$33,634,980.

This was the largest volume of trade for any one year in the history of Canada.—Deputy Minister Trade

Canada ranks 3rd in ratio of trade per head and transacts business with over 70 countries.

Canada ranks 11th in foreign trade among world's nations, 14th in exports, 11th in imports.

Canada's trade increase, 1911-12, of over 14 per cent. over 1910-11, was the largest on record.

Canada bought, 1911-12, \$74, and sold \$42 per head. In 1910-11, \$64 and \$40 respectively.

Imports for consumption (merchandise). Dutiable goods, \$335,304,060 (38 per cent. of whole); free, \$186,144,249 (21 per cent. of whole; duty collected, \$87,053,590, more than doubled in 6 years; \$8 per head.

Exports of domestic products for 1911-12 totalled \$290,223,857, principal items being: Agricultural products, \$107,143,375; animals and their produce, \$48,210,654; mines, \$41,324,516; forests, \$40,892,674; manufacturers, \$35,836,284; fisheries, \$16,704,678.

Increase in agricultural exports was approximately \$24,500,000. In manufacturers, increase was not quite half a million. Fisheries exports increased by a little over a million. On the other hand, there were decreases of a little over four millions in exports of animals and their produce; nearly five millions in exports of forest, and a million and a half in mineral exports.

During 1911-12, Canada imported coin and bullion to the value of \$26,033,881, as compared with only \$10,206,210 for 1910-11.

Canada comes second among world rivals in percentage of trade growth, since 1900, Argentina coming first.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

1911-12, \$488,679,741. Imports, \$342,219,131; exports, \$112,956,295.

1910-11, \$413,812,003. Imports, \$284,325,321; exports, \$112,208,676.

Canada's United States trade, 55 per cent. of total of \$874,637,794.

Duty collected, \$49,177,584, or 57 per cent of total of \$87,053,590.

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND EMPIRE.

1911-12: \$269,045,844 (imports, \$117,191,621; exports, \$151,833,479). 1910-11, \$247,551,912 (imports, \$110,585,004; exports, \$136,962,971).

Canada's United Kingdom trade, 30 per cent. of total of \$874,637,794.

Duty collected, \$22,367,040, or 25 per cent. of total of \$87,053,590.

Canada's trade with United Kingdom doubled in 15 years.

Canada's trade with British Empire, \$307,840,816, increase of \$24,157,852 in year; of \$74,285,408 in 4 years.

Canada's total trade with 45 foreign countries (other than United States), \$78,117,237, including France, \$14,009,411; Germany, \$14,916,660; Argentine, \$5,983,553; Belgium, \$7,414,982; Holland, \$4,225,992; Japan, \$3,389,939; Switzerland, \$3,526,715.

TRADE FACTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1912.

Canada's trade, calendar year, 1912, exceeded the billion dollar mark, viz.: Imports, \$654,000,000; exports, \$352,000,000. 23 per cent. increase over 1911. Gain in imports, \$140,000,000; in exports, nearly \$49,000,000.

Exports—Increases: Agriculture, over \$25,000,000; mines, over \$12,000,000; in manufactures, over \$7,000,000. Falling off in forest and animal products, owing to increased demands of home market.

Canada's customs and excise receipts, calendar year, 1912, \$137,000,000, viz.: Customs, \$106,000,000; excise, \$31,000,000. Almost doubled in two years.

WATER POWER AND ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Canada possesses a larger amount of potential water power than any country, twice that of United States.

Canada's estimated 16,600,000 horse power is equal to annual production of 367,000,000 tons of coal.—*Colliery Guardian*.

Canada has developed 1,016,521 horsepower from water power, (per Commission of Conservation estimate).

Two proposed power schemes, on St. Lawrence River, between Cornwall and Montreal, would develop 1,800,000 horse power

Nelson River waterfalls estimated to have 6,000,000 horse power, double that of Niagara, sufficient to electrify the Hudson Bay Railway.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission line:—Total length of 110,000 volt line, 281 miles; total number of steel towers, 3,094; total weight of steel towers, 7,200 tons; total length of cable used, 1,145 miles.

Hydro-Electric Commission cost, to October 1st, 1912, \$4,158,827. Serves 32 municipalities in Ontario.

Niagara Falls' low water flow would yield 2,250,000 horsepower. Franchises have been granted for development of 450,000 of Canada's share of 1,125,000 horsepower.

WESTERN CANADA.

Western Canada's grain crop value of \$200,000,000 for 1912, is equal to nearly \$200 per head of its population. To move the crop would take 473,000 cars, making a train from Montreal to Vancouver, and another from Winnipeg to Calgary.

Western Canada's elevator capacity: 85,000,000 bushels, viz.: Manitoba, 21,813,800; Saskatchewan, 26,465,000; Alberta, 8,764,500.

Western Canada has 10,000 automobiles, or nearly half of all in Canada.

Western Canada has 353 trades unions; 19,974 members.

"10 years from now, Canada's balance of population will be west of Lake Superior."—J. S. Dennis,

Canada Western railway mileage, 1912, 9,171. 4,141 in 1901, more than doubled in 10 years

Western Canada bank branches, 1911, 732; 71 in 1901.

17,000 miles of survey lines run in 1911-12 in Western Canada, by 76 survey parties.

Western Canada population: Manitoba has 455,614. Saskatchewan 492,432, Alberta 374,663, British Columbia 362,768. Of these, number living in towns or cities is 194,205 in Manitoba, 97,028 in Saskatchewan, 138,665 in Alberta, and 172,915 in British Columbia.

Only one-half of Canada's great west surveyed; only one-tenth under cultivation.

Western Canada has 2,885 post offices.

C. P. R. Alberta Irrigation—Western section, 1,039,620 acres; 370,000 brought under irrigation. Eastern, 1,156,220 acres, 440,000 acres estimated to be irrigable. Western section has 1,600 miles of canals and ditches. Proposed irrigation of eastern section will require 2,500 miles of canals and ditches.

Indian trust fund, \$7,030,426; voted by Parliament for Indian Department, \$1,756,567.

Land under crop, 61,612 acres; grain and roots, 1,517,021 bush.; hay, 122,049 tons. Value, \$1,484,346.

Post offices by provinces: Ontario, 3,845; Quebec, 2,508; Nova Scotia, 2,003; New Brunswick, 1,452; P. E. I., 470; British Columbia, 672; Manitoba, 737; Alberta, 919; Saskatchewan, 1,229; Yukon, 24.

Winnipeg has 23 banks, with 44 branches.

Winnipeg has over 25,000 telephones.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange has 300 members.

100 industrial companies, with authorized capital of \$15,000,000, were launched in Winnipeg in 1912. \$1,250,000 invested in factory buildings and additions. Annual value of Winnipeg factories exceeds \$40,000,000.

WESTERN LANDS AND HOMESTEADS.

Dominion land sales, 1911-12, \$1,967,182; 1872-1912, \$11,190,077.

Homestead entries, 1911-12, 39,151, representing 91,372 souls and 35 nationalities, taking up 6,264,160 acres. 10,577 were Americans from 59 States; 8,945 Canadians; 7,256 Britishers.

Land sales by Railway companies and Hudson Bay Co., 1893-1912, 18,799,694 acres for \$117,055,155, or \$6.23 average per acre. Sales for 1911-12, 1,329,390 acres for \$18,224,419, or \$13.70 average per acre — highest average on record. Of above, Hudson Bay Co. sold 1894-1912, 1,953,576 acres for \$15,627,940. C.P.R. 10,709,021 acres for \$68,712,908.

Homestead fees, 1911-12, \$391,703; from 1872 to 1912, \$4,532,381.

Land area of Prairie Provinces, 441,198,320 acres. Surveyed, 178,811,768 acres, of which 153,752,207 acres available for cultivation, or 960,950 farms of 160 acres each. Area under crop, 1911, 16,215,459 acres, less than 10 per cent.

Of unsurveyed area, 91,000,000 acres available for some form of agriculture.

Western lands given to R.R. Co.'s, 31,864,074 acres.

Railway construction in West, 1912, 1,975 miles, costing nearly \$30,000,000. 1913 will be a record year, with 2,700 miles of track to be built, at cost of \$41,000,000.

The West, in 5 years, 1905-1910, doubled annual value of industrial products.

6,000 motor traction engines in the West.

Canada has 7 national parks, viz., Rocky Mountains Park at Banff; Yoho Park, at Field; Glacier Park, Selkirks; Jasper Park, Waterton Lakes Park, Elk Island Park, and Buffalo Park. Total area, 4,019 square miles. 75,000 visited Banff 1911-12.

Canada now ranks second among the countries sending wheat, wheat-meal and flour, into the United Kingdom.

WHEAT FACTS

Canada's wheat crop, 1902, 199,236,000 bushels; value, \$123,522,000. 3 Prairie Provinces' wheat production, 1912, 183,322,000 bushels 'out of total of 199,236,000 bushels, viz.: Manitoba, 58,899,000 bushels from 2,653,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 93,849,000 bushels from 4,891,500 acres; Alberta, 30,574,000 bushels from 1,417,200 acres. Production in 1891, 30,000,000 bushels, now over six times as much (census estimate).

Canada raises the best wheat in the world, per award of grand prize at New York Land Show, Nov., 1911, to a Saskatchewan settler.

World's wheat growing area, 233,000,000 acres. Canada's Western area, if cultivated, could supply almost half world's present wheat consumption.

World's wheat eaters, 1871, 375 millions; to-day, 517 millions. Wheat belt has shifted in United States. Centre of production in North America is now in Canadian North-west.

Canada was 7th among world's wheat growing countries in 1910; 5th in 1911.

Grain shipment by lake and rail: grain, year ending August 31st, 1912, broke all records, viz.: 139,322,961 bushels (as against 93,380,236 in 1911). 102,940,889 bushels were wheat. Of total, 115,697,048 bushels sent by boat; 23,620,869 bushels by rail.

England and Wales' wheat yield per acre, 1912, 28.81 bushels; United States, 16.0; Canada, 20.42.

Canada imported 4,927,473 bushels of wheat from United States, year ending October 31st, 1912. Value, \$4,922,628.

U. S. wheat crop, 1912, 730,333,000 bushels; average yield per acre, 16.0. Value, \$600,000,000. Surplus for export, 184,334,000 bushels. Wheat exported, year ending June 30th, 1912, 30,160,212 bushels; in flour, 11,006,487 barrels. United States wheat area, 49,543,000 acres; Canada, 9,758,400 acres.

World's wheat crop, 1912, 3,437,439,000 bushels. Canada's share, of 199,236,000 bushels nearly 6 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS

Canada is 46 years old, dating from Confederation, 154 years old, dating from British conquest of 1759, and 378 years old from Cartier's first visit.

Of the 33 Fathers of Confederation, only one survives in Sir Charles Tupper.

Titled Canadians: 6 peers, 6-baronets, 2 G.C.M.G., 1 K.C.B., 19 K.C.M.B., 1 G.C.V.O., 1 K.C.V.O., 32 B.K., 49 Companionage.

Colonial and Imperial conferences have been held in Ottawa, 1894; in London, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1911. 1911.

Canada has 800 legislators, federal and provincial.

Canada has 15,000 in its federal (inside and outside) Civil Service.

13 General Elections since Confederation. 8 Premiers of Canada, and 10 Cabinets since then.

42 extradition treaties of Britain apply to Canada.

Canada has had 115 Governor-Generals, 1534-1913.

300 foreign consuls and vice-consuls in Canada.

Canada's total vote (out of 1,850,000 voters on list), General Election of September 21, 1911, 1,307,528, viz.: Conservative, 669,577; Liberal, 625,096. Conservative popular majority, 44,461, or about 3½ per cent. Labor votes, 1,742; Independents, 7,177; Socialist, 3,912.

Canadian comparative latitudes: Edmonton is near the latitude of Dublin; Winnipeg slightly north of Paris, and south of London; Victoria of Vienna; Quebec of Berne; Southern Ontario boundary, of Rome.

Canada's penitentiary population, 1,895 (1,370 of British birth), 4,759 paroles issued in 12 years, and only 237, or 5.17 per cent., proved delinquents.

23 patients in Canada's leper colony at Tracadie.

658 joint stock charters issued by Canadian Government, 1911-12; capitalization of new companies and increase of existing ones, \$490,565,999. 1910-11, 544 companies; capitalization, \$483,131,400. Number of companies in 1900, 53; capital, \$12,909,900.

"Wheat is the basis of all civilized existence."

MISCELLANEOUS (Continued).

Naturalizations, 1911, 24,128, representing 47 countries, 8,021 from United States; previously recorded, 146,833; total, 170,961.

Over 13 million pieces of fur were offered for sale in London in 1912, Canada sending a large percentage.

Canada has 250,000 miles of public highways. Provincial Government give \$10,000,000 yearly, and Dominion will give \$10,000,000 when Highways Acts is passed.

British Columbia spent \$15,000,000 in 10 years on roads and bridges, and \$5,000,000 a year is planned for next 3 years. Saskatchewan will spend \$5,000,000 on trunk roads. Alberta will spend \$1,000,000 on a trunk road. Manitoba votes \$200,000 yearly for aid to main roads.

Deportations, 1911-12: In 1911-12 for every 1,000 immigrants admitted at the American border, 165 persons were rejected. For fiscal year 1911-12, this number reached 22,034 persons. Information laid for violation of Immigration Act at border, 401; convictions, 383. Total detentions at seaports, 1911-12, 1,697. Of these, 255 were debarred. Total deported after admission for medical reasons, 223 (including 142 for insanity and mental weakness; tuberculosis, 39.

Canada's postal business is increasing at more rapid rate than its population.

Stage routes mileage, 18,494,232; railway mail service mileage as on March 31, 1912, 26,638.

"Canada's drinking and criminal record is increasing faster than population, owing to large immigration, unusual prosperity, concentration of population in larger cities, while progress toward the general adoption of prohibition is certain and rapid."—Pioneer.

Canada had (July, 1912) 850 rural mail delivery routes and 25,000 delivery boxes. 250 were established in 1911.

\$58,185,000 is planned to be spent in St. John on public works, railway terminals, etc.

Yukon gold production, 1911-12, \$4,024,236; decrease of \$2,590 over 1910-11.

Canada's purchases from United States, have grown from 46 per cent. in 1892-94, to 61 per cent. in 1910-12.

Over 100 Canadian libraries have been helped up to April 3, 1911, by Mr. Carnegie, to \$2,359,000.

317 people burned to death in Canada in 1911.

Canada publishes 1,500 newspapers in 17 languages.

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

In 1760, 60,000; now, about 3,000,000.

In New Brunswick out of population of 360,000, 90,000 are of French origin. French birth rate, 42 per 1,000; English, 22.

In Nova Scotia, 50,000 French; in Prince Edward Island, French increased 4,000 in 10 years, while total population decreased by nearly 6,000.

CANADIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

Public works expenditure, by Dominion Government, 1911-12, \$13,928,666.

Canada's first public works were, under the French regime, of roads and bridges; period of canal and harbor building started in 1820, and of railways with 1831.

Canada had, 1879, 105 public buildings; harbor works, 300; telegraph lines, 1,520 miles; 1912, 328 buildings, 1,244 harbor works; 3,639 miles of telegraph lines.

Canada has spent a total of \$190,320,968 on public works.

The greatest advance in safety appliances for use in connection with railroad transportation since the introduction of the Westinghouse air brake, has been marked by the invention of a simple device for locking together the trucks and bodies of railroad cars so as to prevent telescoping in case of collision. The inventor is Mr. J. Coleman, Superintendent of Car Department of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Salvation Army in Canada has 950 officers, cadets and employees; 485 corps and societies and outposts; 52 social centres.

1,172 post office savings banks. Amount to credit of depositors, \$43,563,764.

Canada issued 22,000 motor car licenses in 1911.

Pensions payable, 1912-13, \$69,780.

700 rifle associations have 50,000 members.

Bell Telephone Co., had, 1911, 153,959 instruments in use. 58,300 miles of wire. Exchanges business with 433 other companies.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

First courts of law in Canada at Quebec in 1663.

First French governor of Canada, Frontenac, 1672.

First English Governor-General of Canada—Lord Dorchester—1768.

First government founded by the British in Canada, in Nova Scotia, 1719.

First mail stages in Canada, between Montreal and Quebec, 1721.

First use of postage stamps in Canada, 1851; post cards, 1871.

The beaver first appeared as Canada's emblem on coat-of-arms granted by Charles I. to Sir William Alexander.

NEW ONTARIO.

Rural population, 1911, 1,194,785; 1901, 1,246,969. Urban, 1911, 1,328,489; 1901, 935,978.

New Ontario is equivalent to 16 times the cultivated area of Old Ontario.

New Ontario, with its 212,000,000 acres, is four times area of England and Scotland.

Ontario is spending \$5,000,000 in developing New Ontario.

New Ontario alone is capable of growing 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, equal to present Western yield.

Ontario is spending \$5,000,000 on New Ontario roads.

BIG THINGS IN CANADA.

Canada has the largest consecutive wheat field in the world, 900 by 300 miles.

Canada has the most prolific and extensive sea fisheries in the world.

Canada has the largest nickel mines in the world.

Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand, or Italy and Spain combined, and more than all the South American countries.

Canada has the greatest railroad system in the world in the C. P. R., employing 75,000 men.

Canada has the largest mountain park system in the work, of over 15,000 square miles.

Canada has the largest buffalo herd left on the continent, over 1,000.

Canada has one of the world's most remarkable constabulary forces in the North-West Mounted Police.

Canada has largest grain mills in British Empire.

Canada has the largest elevator in the world at Port Arthur—capacity seven million bushels.

Canada has world's largest lift lock at Peterboro.

Canada will have the longest bridge span in the world at Quebec.

Canada has one of the largest single canal locks in the world at Sault Ste. Marie.

The thickest known coal seam in the world—47 feet—has been found at Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

Canada has one of the highest tides in the world—59½ feet—in Noel Bay, Bay of Fundy.

Canada consumes more paper per head of population than any other country in the world.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power transmission line, 293 miles, is the longest in the world.

Toronto's Industrial Exhibition is largest in world, based on attendance (nearly a million in 1912), receipts, area and permanency of buildings.

Montreal harbor has largest grain conveying system in the world.

Canada possesses the largest pulpwood resources of any country in the world.

CANADA'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Canada has the largest and best Mountain National Parks in the world, thousands of square miles in extent. aptly termed "Sixty Switzerlands in One," exceeding in natural grandeur all other parks in the world.

Canada's Rocky Mountain Park has an area of 1,800 square miles; Yoho Park, area of 560 square miles, and Glacier Park, area of 468 square miles.

The Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are annually expending large sums of money opening up new roads, building trails, and making the attractions of the park easy of access.

Law and order are enforced in the park by the famous Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Banff, the gateway to the Canadian National Park, is one of the most attractive spots in America.

Banff has hot sulphur springs, caves, waterfalls, aviary, museums, animal paddock with eighty buffalo, magnificent drives, boating, fishing, golf links, and many other attractions.

Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, is thirty-four miles west of Banff.

Good trails from Chateau, Lake Louise, lead to Lakes in the Clouds, Valley of Ten Peaks, Victoria Hanging Glacier, Paradise Valley and Saddleback Look-out.

Emerald Lake Chalet is only seven miles from Field by a splendid carriage road.

Field—fifty miles west of Banff—is where the world famous Canadian Pacific spiral tunnels have been constructed. It is also the centre of remarkable Alpine scenery.

Yoho Valley is reached from Field by the Emerald Lake Road, which is near the wonderful natural bridge of the Bow River. From one place near Field seventy glaciers can be counted.

Glacier, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with an excellent hotel, is a short walk from the Great Glacier, with its nearly forty miles of ice.

Nakimu Caves are near Glacier. These immense caverns, formed by water erosion, are claimed by scientists to be 38,400 years old.

The Rocky Mountain trails reveal the wonderful scenery on every hand. Outfitters supply horses and guides for tourists.

The model Swiss Village of "Edelweiss," is near Glacier. This is the home of the Swiss guides, who were brought from Switzerland by the Canadian Pacific to aid mountain climbers in the Rockies.

The Alpine Club of Canada has 700 members. Summer camps are held annually in the Rockies or Selkirks.

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FIRST THINGS.

Manitoba first settled in 1811 by 125 Scotch settlers under Lord Selkirk.

First French paper—Le Canadien—Nov. 22, 1806.

First Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada, M. de Laval, 1659.

First Canadian cardinal, Arch. Taschereau, 1856.

First Canadian Catholic church at Port Royal, 1608.

First steamer on the St. Lawrence River, 1809.

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